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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with more than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest, printed in the English language. It is a large octavo weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable political and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business.

TERMS \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies twenty cents. Sixty copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specified copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George; Percy Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Maccabees; Charles D. Dudley, Commander; Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTED, No. 3773, FORESTERS OF AMERICA; Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnston, Recording Secretary; Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7077, M. W. A. James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer Clark; Meets 2nd and last Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY; James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OUTAW LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George E. Swan, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 83, N. E. O. P. T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians; meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.; Lt. Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Friday.

Local Matters.

McCann Inquest.

Coroner Francis Stanhope Wednesday afternoon began an inquest into the death of Edward J. McCann, the lineman who was killed on Bellevue avenue on July 20. The inquest was held at the police station and the widow and children of the deceased were present as spectators.

Officer Moore testified to being near the scene of the fatality; saw McCann start up the pole and fall back. Witness and Foreman Bain examined the body and pronounced him dead. Messages were sent for doctors and an ambulance.

Dr. Wheatland testified that McCann was dead when he arrived upon the scene. There were no marks upon the body to indicate the cause of death.

Foreman Thomas Bain told of the accident as he saw it. He had warned McCann when he started up the pole. He heard a faint cry and saw McCann fall to the ground. Witness hurried to him and told of the efforts to resuscitate him after Officer Moore had pronounced him dead. He could not say that that particular pole was any more dangerous than any in the city.

Several men who were at work near by told their version of the accident, which did not materially differ from each other. Frederick P. Lee, who prepared the body for burial, testified that there were no marks of any kind upon the body.

After Officer Watson had given his testimony the inquest was adjourned until Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city are preparing to go to Boston in large numbers next week to attend the meeting of the Grand Encampment. The headquarters for the members from Rhode Island will be Young's Hotel. The grand parade takes place on Tuesday, Aug. 16, and will be a grand sight.

St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., held a most delightful meeting on Monday evening. There were about one hundred and fifty Masons present, representing nearly twenty different lodges.

Workmen have finished the task of tearing down the chimney of the old Swinburne, Peckham & Co. mill on the property recently purchased by the government.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Luther, who have been visiting at Narragansett Pier, have returned to their home in this city.

The New Haven road is going to spend a million dollars in improvements in the city of New Haven.

Block Island Cases.

The hearings on the charges growing out of the Block Island steamboat war were to have been held in the Warrens Court on Thursday but the cases were continued by request of counsel for the complainants until August 20. The cause given for the continuance was the inability of one of the important witnesses to appear owing to his suffering from the injuries received in the fracas.

There were ten cases to be heard, the defendants being J. Eugene Littlefield, Erastus Rose, Robert Smith, Eli Sprague, Everett A. Willis, Simeon Tunis Ball, James Ormsbee, Frank M. Mott, David B. Rose and Joseph H. Willis. There are four charges of assault with a dangerous weapon—against J. Eugene Littlefield, Erastus Rose, Eli Sprague and Robert Smith. The charge against Frank Mott is simple assault, while all the other defendants are charged with assault and battery.

Lawyers Edward M. Sullivan of Cranston and Charles W. Crandall of Newport appeared for the defendants while Harry C. Curtis of Providence represented the complainants. Second Warden Daniel Mott presided over the court, the sessions being held in the town hall. When the cases were called Mr. Curtis asked for a continuance to which Mr. Sullivan objected, but all the ten cases were finally continued to Saturday.

Deputy Sheriff Gifford and three special deputies from Newport were present to preserve order, while the town was represented by three uniformed police. There was no disturbance of any kind.

Commander Newton E. Mason, U. S. N., has been appointed chief of the bureau of ordnance, to succeed Captain George E. Converse. Commander Mason is well known in Newport, where he was in command of the Torpedo Station from October, 1898, to June, 1902. He entered the Naval Academy in 1865, reached the grade of lieutenant commander in November, 1899, and served on the Brooklyn during the Spanish-American war, and was advanced several numbers for distinguished service. In October, 1898, he was transferred to the Torpedo Station, and was promoted to the rank of commander. Recently he returned from a cruise on the Asiatic shores, being in command of the Cincinnati. He now ranks No. 8 in the grade of commanders, and will receive his promotion to captain in October.

There was a large gathering at Masonic Hall, Tuesday night, the attraction being the Jeter family, who presented a delightful program of instrumental and vocal selections. Each number received hearty applause and encores were frequent. Professor Loder, a noted violinist, also participated and added to the evening's enjoyment. The concerts given by the Jeter family are always of a high order and are a great musical treat.

Last Sunday was the largest excursion day of the season. All the boats brought large crowds and the bus and cab drivers were kept busy. The beach was liberally patronized, there being an unusually large demand for bath houses. The water was not of the warmed, but was enjoyed by the bathers, especially those who came from other cities, and enjoy the cool atmosphere of our city.

Miss Amanda F. Green, who resides at 74 Bridge street, celebrated the ninth anniversary of her birth on Wednesday and tendered a reception in the afternoon to her relatives and intimate friends. Miss Green drives out when the weather is pleasant and enjoys remarkable health for her years. She was the recipient of many remembrances.

All the steamers of the Fall River and Providence Lines have the wireless telegraphy equipment. From these steamers messages may be despatched to all points reached via Western Union lines, and will also be received at any office of the Western Union Company for delivery to passengers on board steamers. Messages may also be transmitted to the passengers on other Fall River Line or Providence Line Steamers. On steamer Priscilla the office is located in stateroom 402, Puritan 100, Plymouth 291 and Pilgrim 198.

The members of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, enjoyed an outing at Bristol Monday afternoon and took occasion to look over the historic mansion where General Lafayette made his headquarters, now occupied by Judge Reynolds. The members of the Chapter made their headquarters at the D'Wolf Inn while in Bristol and were served with an excellent supper. The trip to and from Bristol was made by the Newport & Providence Railway.

Mr. Erastus P. Allan, who had the misfortune to break his leg on the piazza of his home last week, is still at the Newport Hospital where he is resting as comfortably as could be expected under the circumstances. His many friends have been profuse in their expressions of regret for the accident and their hopes for his recovery.

Miss Ruth B. Franklin is enjoying a vacation which she is spending at Oxford, N. H.

The Galahad Club of Trinity Church has returned from its fifth annual outing.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gilpin are entertaining Miss Fitzgerald on John street.

A Pleasant Reunion.

The reunion of the veterans of the 9th R. I. Volunteers took place in Newport Thursday. There was a large representation of the members present from various parts of the State. This was Col. John Hare Powell's old regiment and the welcome to the former comander was most cordial.

The business meeting and election of officers was held in Gen. G. K. Warren Post hall, Colonel Powell, president of the association, presided. The financial report was read and the secretary

read a poem, a greeting to the president. It was voted to plant a new tree in the Veteran's Grove. Hon. Francilio G. Jillson of Providence on arrival of the veterans from Providence, addressed the gathering, reviewing the history of the company's campaign. There were other remarks and the annual election resulted in the re-election of last year's officers, as follows:

President—John Hare Powell. Secretary and Treasurer—John S. Davis.

Assistant—R. J. Sandford.

Vice Presidents—Company A, William Massey; Company B, E. G. Cudall; Company C, James Bigelow; Company E, R. J. Sandford; Company F, John E. Whipple; Company G, Aaron Congdon; Company H, H. N. S. Booth; Company J, Horace G. Barnes; Company K, H. A. Richardson; Company L, J. H. Stacy.

Veterans Grove Committee—Henry F. Jencks, A. L. Sweet, William Massey, Charles F. Pierce, J. G. Davis.

Executive Committee—Treasurer and secretary, Francilio G. Jillson, H. A. Richardson, R. J. Sandford.

Dinner was served in the Hazard Memorial School building. Here Col. Powell presided. The caterer was James T. Allen of the Touro Dining Rooms.

After dinner the president of the Association took the party in charge for a drive about the city, and the entire occasion was one of much pleasure to those who forty years ago were a part of the great army that fought to maintain a united country.

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The Automobile Races.

The greatest sporting event of the season in Newport was the automobile race pulled off at the Second Beach on Saturday last under the auspices of the amusement committee of the progress committee. The affair was in many ways a great success and was in every way very creditable for a first attempt of the committee. This is supposed to be a precursor of the great amusement park which is promised for some time in the near future.

The attendance was very large. It would be very hard to estimate the number of people that went over to see the races but it seemed to include about everybody in Newport and a great many from outside. The road along from the First to the Second beaches was black with automobiles, drags, carriages, bicycles and pedestrians. No admission was charged and every one felt as if they could afford to attend. Whether there would have been as many present if an admission fee of fifty cents or a dollar had been charged is an open question.

There were some good places from which the spectator could have a clear view of the entire race course but the vast majority of the audience did not succeed in obtaining these places. The crowd stretched out along the whole length of the beach, bearing hard against the rope that was stretched to keep them back from the course and danger. The rope broke and then it was difficult to keep the line. Still there were no accidents. There was a detachment of police on duty and several deputy sheriffs but they were absolutely powerless to keep the vast crowd off the track.

As for the races themselves, they were not as interesting to watch as was the crowd. It may have been impressive to see one great machine after another come rushing across the sand with no competitor within hailing distance but it was not particularly exciting as a race.

With a machine the race is settled in the first few feet, barring accidents, and the first machine at the end of the race is naturally a considerable distance ahead of its competitors so that the interest wanes. The track was in good condition but the distance in which the machine could run after crossing the line was so short that sometimes they had to be slowed down before the course was covered. Good time was made in a number of races. The entries and times in the various classes were as follows:

Motorcycles open, for silver bowl, value \$75—Won by Oscar Hedstrom, 11 h. p. Indian, weight 105 pounds, time 1:29; J. McNevin, 13 h. p. Rambler, 110 pounds, second, time 1:31; Benjamin Thaw, Jr., 14 h. p. Indian, 100 pounds, third.

Lucas gasoline cars, 10 to 24 h. p., silver cup, value \$100—Harry Hamlin's 24 h. p. Panhard Levassor, J. J. Astor's 20 h. p. Mercedes second; M. C. Bishop's 16 h. p. F. I. A. T. Third; R. C. Vanderbilt's 18-22 Mercedes fourth. Time 1:35-4:5.

Local gasoline cars, not exceeding 10 h. p. in road condition, first heat, silver cup, value \$100—Philip E. Conroy's 24 h. p. Peerless; J. F. Renault's, second; P. D. Martin's 10 h. p. Renault, third; time 2 minutes. Final heat, silver cup, value \$100—P. F. Conroy's Stevens-Duryea, P. Jones' Renault second; time 1:56-3:5.

Local electric automobiles, prize silver cup, value \$100—H. Bull, Jr., 8 h. p. Waverly, Herman Olrich's Jr.'s, 3 h. p. Waverly, second; Elisha Dyer, Jr., 3 h. p. Waverly third, J. Mitchell Clarke's 3 h. p. Pope motor car fourth; time 3:22.

Gasoline cars, not exceeding 24 h. p., open. First heat, silver cup, value \$100—H. E. Rogers' 24 h. p. Peerless; J. F. Astor's 20 h. p. Mercedes second; R. C. Vanderbilt's 18-22 h. p. Mercedes third; time, 1:29. Second heat, silver cup, value \$100—H. Hamlin's Panhard-Levassor second; time, 1:27.

Gasoline cars exceeding 24 h. p., open, silver cup, value \$150—Edward R. Thomas' 60 h. p. Mercedes, H. S. Harkness' 60 h. p. Mercedes second; time 1:30.

Messrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, George Peabody Wetmore, George L. Rives and Nathaniel Thayer were re-elected governors of the Newport Casino for four years at the annual meeting of the stockholders Monday morning.

The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, was thrown from her horse Monday in Blenheim Park, Loudon, and considerably shaken and bruised, though not seriously injured.

Very encouraging reports are heard concerning the condition of Mr. Herbert Wilson, who is ill at the Newport Hospital, who is ill at the Newport Hospital, and the doctors are hopeful of his ultimate recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. C. Gatzemer are expected home from their wedding trip today.

Mr. A. H. Carson, of Allenton, R. I., is in town on a visit.

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held on Tuesday evening. It was expected that there would be considerable business of importance brought up for consideration, including the new building law but although this proposed law had been printed and distributed among the members it was left on the table.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

\$429.02

51.48

1,812.08

280.40

3,171.95

2,062

Hearts Courageous

HALLIE
BY... ERMINIE
RIVES

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CHAPTER XVI.

THE white walled, high ceiled anteroom was barely furnished with padded easy chairs and a small slim legged table. A high desk used by the colony's chief justice of the supreme court was at one end, with doors on either side. The other end of the room opened in narrow arches between pillars into the wide paved hall of the statehouse. Across these pillars was stretched a heavy cloth curtain, through whose folds sounds from the corridor reached dull and muffled.

Beyond these curtains on the opposite side of the hall was a great double door, and through the heavy oak came voices in debate and an occasional high note like the metallic rap of a gavel. But in the anteroom this became only a distant hum like that of settling bees.

Armand, clad as for a court levee, stood one side erect and smiling before a trio of sober coated figures in duffle gray. His long, brown, rippling hair, the rare lace at his throat, the jut of his dress sword, made him as distinct as some brilliant bued insect among gray moths. Beside him, uniformed, his mustachios aggressive as ever, short, wiry and alert, stood Pilarne.

The sober coated gentlemen, the delegates appointed to meet the secret messenger to the congress, had made their bows to the great man, all but Dickinson, their leader, openly radiant with the presumed bearing of his mission. M. Pilarne's proposals for ammunition purchases had recently been considered in committee, and the announcement of the envoy's arrival, coming from him, a known agent of France, had carried a weight added to the appearance of the man before them. He had arrived a little late, a deliberateness that accorded well with the sobriety of his er-

rand. Now they but waited a pause in the debate to throw wide the doors that opened to the floor.

On the other side of those doors rages what is to be the last agitated hour of the fight. The document that is to be the birth certificate of a nation lies upon the table. Since early morning the discussion has been bitter.

The insect hum ceased suddenly. There was a forward movement of the group in the anteroom toward the curtains.

"Stop!" echoed an intense voice behind them. "Stop!" Joseph Galloway stepped into the room from one of the side entrances and closed the door.

"Praise the Most High," he ejaculated, "that I am come in time! Gentlemen, as you would save the congress from a most shameful scandal, let not that man pass from this room!"

There was a murmur of angry anger from the group. Armand's hand dropped to his side. His face had whitened, and Pilarne's mustachios worked alarmingly.

"Sir," interposed Dickinson sternly, "we receive here a legate of France!"

"You receive an impostor, a villain and a spy!"

Pilarne's hand went to his sword, but Dickinson stepped before him, while the others stood stock still, blankness in their bearing.

"An insult!" cried the former. "And to the very face of monseigneur! Gentlemen, you have cause enough to know the politics of this meddler who has forced his way into this presence."

"I am an honest man," retorted Galloway. "My errand here should demonstrate that. And what I say I prove."

"I know not whether we should listen, sir," said Dickinson, his brows together. "Heaven forbid that we should affront such a guest. Yet the words you have uttered demand, for his excellency's satisfaction at least, an explanation. In his name, then, speak, but quickly and begone." Dickinson was a diplomat.

"I shall be brief," returned Galloway. "This man, whom you believe a French nobleman, is Louis Armand, an adventurer lately arrested in Virginia, now in the secret service of the British. The message he bears is a forgery conveying the offer or aid only on impossible conditions calculated to discourage hope and quench the fervor for independence."

A low exclamation that was very like an abjuration burst from Dickinson's lips, and his eyes flashed first on the speaker and then upon Armand.

The color was come back to the young Frenchman's face.

"In my own country, gentlemen," he laughed, "we have asiles for such poor miseries. However—my reputation, how dear it is to me! You will proceed, I beg?"

It was admirably done. A quaver of relief spread abroad.

"The document in the case," said Galloway and handed Dickinson over to the Halifax prison; "an agreement duly signed accepting this traitorous mission."

Having delivered it over, he rubbed his hands together softly.

"An arrant concoction, to be sure!" railed Pilarne. "What could be easier? A signature? Of course, of course. But his—sounds! Such effrontery passes belief. An adventurer arrested in Virginia, forsooth? Wert ever in Virginia, you Tory?"

"No," answered Galloway coolly.

A heavy reverberating voice, passion thrilled, boomed through the door beyond the curtains, and the sound of hand clapping followed it in a far, yet tumultuous.

"Tis the Declaration!" exclaimed Pilarne. "The Declaration! Tis before them for signatures. They will

had the packet. It was there in her cloak. She must find Dr. Franklin. Ah, he must be in there at that moment! She had sworn to give it into his very hands. He must read it at once—at once. With the thought her eager fingers dragged it out.

She glanced at the old watchman. Daily familiarity had made such counsels inkeyed to him. With eyes upon him she stole to the door in the center. She turned the knob softly and tried it. It was locked. Smitten with her impotency, she leaned against it and rattled the knob.

All at once she felt it giving. A key had been turned from the inside. She heard the roused doorkeeper shuffling toward her, heard his protestant whisper and tugged with all her strength.

A buzz of talk that the stout panels had deadened clamored loud in her ears. She saw nothing but a broad aisle, above whose center hung an enormous, many prisma chandelier, glancing back the sunlight.

Tears burned her eyes to mist, and her throat was choking. Out of the mist as she stopped the crowded body of the hall stupefied her with people. The sound of voices rising as she had entered stilled in an instant to a silence, broken by an exclamation and the taut blow of a gavel. She was dimly conscious of men—bewigged, dressed mostly in black and snuff color, with white neckcloths—one or two on their feet. Her fingers under her cloak clasped tight the precious packet—so tight she could feel its ridges cut into her flesh—and a clammy faintness was upon her.

Suddenly, this left her, and the jarring walls drew into place. She was standing in the center of a square room, plain walled, with three tall barred windows at each side hung with green Venetian blinds. In front of her was a raised, square rostrum between great empty fireplaces, and, leaning over its desk, an elderly man gazing down. Surprise seemed carved upon his features, and looking, she felt a dreadful hysterical desire to laugh.

Below on the floor and facing her stood a short, stout old man, with a bold head and a fringe of white hair. His kindly eyes, behind great iron rimmed spectacles, gave her confidence. It came to her in a flash that this was the great Dr. Franklin.

Quivering, she stood before him and courtesied low. Then she raised her hand and gave him the packet.

Everything clouded after that, and the ground was awaying. She saw him break the seal to unfold the paper and start as he bent his eyes upon it. Through the buzz of whispered curiosity she felt a familiar voice strike, speaking her name, and saw the sharp features and foxy hair of Mr. Jefferson.

"Very well; bring him down; with your permission, of course, my lord." And his lordship turned to the game again.

"I would the admiral might baste with his olive branch," he yawned, studying the draughtboard through lazy eyelids. "Tis most uncommon dull here. Hell, Hull and Halifax"—egad! I'd as lief be a prison governor at any one of them."

"Less room for your cursed experiments, I suppose, Charles. You were always fond of them at Halifax," commented the single spectator in an Irish brogue.

The hinges swung outward. She had a momentary glimpse of Armand, standing in the corridor, white, disheveled, a broken sword in his hand, saw him starting back, and, as the doors closed heavily behind her, she felt herself sinking into blackness.

"Louis! Louis!" She thrust the faintness back with a wall. "I could not help it!"

His eyes were sharp spears through her heart, his voice like twisted agony.

He sprang at the great doors.

"Betrayed! Debonair to the congress! Oh, God, and by you! My honor—my love—my trust—all ended!"

Galloway entered from the porch with two soldiers in the Continental uniform. "In the name of the congress!" said Dickinson, pointing to Armand.

"Sauve-toi!" Pilarne's warning vibrated with anxiety. He stumbled awkwardly with the cry, pitching in front of the soldiers and as though to自杀 himself the fall grasped each by an ankle.

Before they could recover from the surprise Armand, turning like a flash, had darted by them to the anteroom, gained the door and disappeared.

"Quick!" gasped Anne as the discomfited soldiers bolted after him. "He must not escape!"

"Are you not satisfied, mistress?" demanded Pilarne, turning on her bitterly.

She staggered through the torn curtain to the table at this and held out to him his lordship's pledge, with a hand shaking like a wave ripple.

He started uncontrollably as he read it and made a gesture of despair. "Le bon Dieu!" he cried, his eyes filling with tears. "Unfortunate that I am! I have helped him to die!"

Then she drooped forward into Pilarne's arms.

"Clang!" The great bell in the dome above spoke suddenly. Dickinson, with an exclamation, went out instantly, the other delegates with him. The single remaining spectator approached the

spot where Pilarne knelt chafing Anne's hands.

The Frenchman said no word, but he got upon his feet with such a look in his face that Joseph Galloway, his head bent down, went out slinkily and with speed, like a whipped cur.

"Clang!"

The sound rang out again, and with it music mixed a vast roar of voices that penetrated from the streets. "Clang!" Another brazen throat took it up, and "They sign! They sign!" came in a shout that shook the building.

"Clang! Clang!"

All the steeples in Philadelphia were shouting to one another now. The great sundering was accomplished. That hour a nation was born—out of the clashing of belts, out of the hearts of men.

But in the statehouse under the ecpola, where the big bell that first pealed liberty cracked its throat for joy, Anne lay sobbing:

"Louis! Listen, Louis! Listen to the bells! It was yours—your message that I gave them! Independence! It is come at last, and you have gone to die because I betrayed you. But it was to save you, dear! Will you ever understand? Can you hear them, Louis? The bells! Come back! Come back to me—only to hear them ring! Only to understand!"

* * * * *

General Lord Howe sat one evening a month later aboard the Duchess of Gordon, anchored below Staten Island, playing at draughts. His late survivor of Boston to General Washington had ruffled his equanimity. But now Clinton had joined him, haggard from the rousing Moultrie had given him in South Carolina, and his lordship's brother, Admiral Lord Howe, had come to the harbor with a prodigious new army in a fleet of 120 sail. My lord, therefore, felt very uncomfortable again.

The general's opponent at the table, Lord Chetwynde, wore lace in his sleeves and smoked a foreign cigarette, from which he flicked the white ash daintily with his little finger. As he sat, one fell his eyes, a kind of cold, keen, speculative humor in them. Another officer, Sir Evelyn Clarke, sat with legs wide apart near by. The glazed sconces were brilliantly lighted, and the room rocked pleasantly as the ship rose and fell to the wash.

An old, pausing at the cabin door, saluted.

"Well?" asked Lord Howe. "Any one else for me?"

"No, sir; for Lord Chetwynde. He brings a personal communication to his lordship."

"Very well; bring him down; with

your permission, of course, my lord." And his lordship turned to the game again.

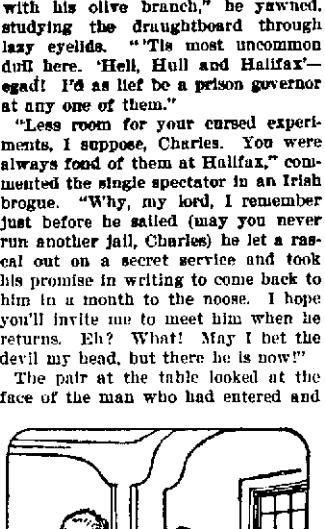
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She staggered through the torn curtain to the table at this and held out to him his lordship's pledge, with a hand shaking like a wave ripple.

He started uncontrollably as he read it and made a gesture of despair. "Le bon Dieu!" he cried, his eyes filling with tears. "Unfortunate that I am! I have helped him to die!"

Then she drooped forward into Pilarne's arms.

"Clang!" The great bell in the dome above spoke suddenly. Dickinson, with an exclamation, went out instantly, the other delegates with him. The single remaining spectator approached the

spot where Pilarne knelt chafing Anne's hands.

The Frenchman said no word, but he got upon his feet with such a look in his face that Joseph Galloway, his head bent down, went out slinkily and with speed, like a whipped cur.

"Clang!"

The sound rang out again, and with it music mixed a vast roar of voices that penetrated from the streets. "Clang!" Another brazen throat took it up, and "They sign! They sign!" came in a shout that shook the building.

"Clang! Clang!"

All the steeples in Philadelphia were shouting to one another now. The great sundering was accomplished. That hour a nation was born—out of the clashing of belts, out of the hearts of men.

But in the statehouse under the ecpola, where the big bell that first pealed liberty cracked its throat for joy, Anne lay sobbing:

"Louis! Listen, Louis! Listen to the bells! It was yours—your message that I gave them! Independence! It is come at last, and you have gone to die because I betrayed you. But it was to save you, dear! Will you ever understand? Can you hear them, Louis? The bells! Come back! Come back to me—only to hear them ring! Only to understand!"

* * * * *

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The general's opponent at the table, Lord Chetwynde, wore lace in his sleeves and smoked a foreign cigarette, from which he flicked the white ash daintily with his little finger. As he sat, one fell his eyes, a kind of cold, keen, speculative humor in them. Another officer, Sir Evelyn Clarke, sat with legs wide apart near by. The glazed sconces were brilliantly lighted, and the room rocked pleasantly as the ship rose and fell to the wash.

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IMPUTATION RECOMMENDED**But a Better, Safer Method Found.**

For twenty years I was an awful sufferer from Varicose veins and ulcers on my leg. For twelve winters I sat in a chair, my leg pained me so I could not lie down.

The doctors began to say I would never use it again.

Others advised amputating my leg to prevent gangrene from setting in.

One day I read of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I bought a bottle and commenced taking it.

And I surely believe if I had not taken Favorite Remedy I would not be alive today. My leg healed up entirely and I am now well and strong.

JOSEPH H. MULCOX,

877 Church St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A prominent physician of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in explaining the demand for this King of kidney, liver, bladder and blood medicines, said: "Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy acts as a nerve and blood food. It has made many permanent cures of nervous debility, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, rheumatism and of the sicknesses peculiar to women, where other treatments have failed. For headaches, constipation and that run down condition, there nothing else half so good as this great kidney and liver medicine."

Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondeout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Rose Jelley radical cure

Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head, etc.

Special Bargains!

For the next 90 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Aug. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. MCLENNAN,

184 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Farmers & Gardeners**Attention!****GARDEN SEED.**

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

TECH. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven quality in every way. We sell all about 100 kinds of seed and not being good because we sell them here. Some kinds of seeds grown on this Island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

For sale by

Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Flagg's Bargain Store,

12 FRANKLIN STREET,

OPP. P. O.

Gray Enamelled Ware Prices.

10 Quart Dish Pan	65c
2 Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	15c
2 Quart Sauce Pans	15c
2 Quart Sauce Pans	18c
2 Quart Sauce Pans	25c
2 Quart Sauce Pans	30c
2 Quart Preserving Kettles	25c
2 Quart Preserving Kettles	30c
1 Quart Pudding Pans	15c
2 Quarts Pudding Pans	18c
2 Quarts Pudding Pans	21c
2 Quarts Pudding Pans	25c
2 Quarts Pudding Pans	30c
2 Quarts Pie Plates	10c
2 Quarts Coffee Pots	60c
2 Quarts Tea Pots	50c
5 Quarts Tea Kettle	65c
West Basin	20c
Drinking Cups	10c

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the best Enamelled Ware in the market.

GOLDBECK'S**Diastatic Extract of Malt.**

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter, with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted for the digestion of starch, food containing it, into dextrose and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or inactivity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anemia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Directions.—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste.

Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN,

18 and 20 Kinney's Wharf

Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT**Transfer Express Co.****TRUCKERS**

—AND—

General Forwarders.**Heavy Trucking a Specialty.**

Estimates Given on any Kind of Carting. Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 80 Bellevue Avenue.

BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street and New York Freight Depot.

Telephone 271-2.

Hancock In His Last Battle**A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY**

August 25, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]
REAM'S STATION, on the Weldon railroad, south of Petersburg, Va., gave its name to a battle fought there Aug. 25, 1864. The action lasted but a couple of hours, yet during that short time, on a very narrow field, the drama of war in its most terrible as well as most picturesque features was unrolled. For the first hero, Hancock, "The Superb," for the second, Brigadier General Nelson A. Miles.

The Weldon road, running from North Carolina into the besieged city of Petersburg, served Lee's entrenched army as a line of supply, and after the great siege had fairly begun it became a necessity for Grant to break up the line. A few miles of track close to Petersburg were destroyed, but the zealous Confederates simply bridged the awkward gap by wagoning their freight across it to the Petersburg camps. Finally General Hancock was sent out with an expedition to extend the break farther south. He marched

way to stand off Hampton's Confederate cavalry. Hancock's batteries repelled, shelling the woods where the enemy's infantry lay. Suddenly a column in gray, comprising five brigades, made a bold dash across the open space swept by Hancock's guns. For a moment it looked as though the rush assailants would be destroyed, but at the supreme moment a provisional brigade of Federals ran away from the works and allowed the enemy to enter at a critical point between two of Hancock's advanced batteries.

Hancock saw the break in the line and hastened to call up a brigade lying as a reserve to the cowardly one which had run away. These men refused to move and hugged the ground like partridges. Miles saw the plight of his chief and quickly joined him, although he had at his back nothing more than his headquarters staff and guard, the main body of his troops being hard at work buffering the enemy. With his handful the gallant leader charged the swarming ranks of the Confederates.

THE HAGIOSCOPE.

A Relic of Olden Times Found in Many English Churches.

"In spite of the close blood relationship," said an American who had visited England, "we are frequently reminded in England that we are foreigners. It crops up often in the ordinary conversation."

"An English friend whose guest I was took me around to see his native village. We entered the church.

"Whereabouts is your pew?" I asked.

"We sit over there by the hagioscope," he answered, as though a hagioscope were some common object like a tithe or a candlestick. My friend noticed the blankness of my face, so he repeated:

"Over there, just below the hagioscope."

"Would you mind telling me what sort of an instrument it is that you call a hagioscope?" I asked merrily.

"The Englishman looked hurt; but, with a sigh, he explained:

"We have them in nearly all the old country churches. Do you see that small glass window through the wall beside the altar? That was made at the time when lepers were at large and they attended church services. They were of course not allowed inside, so they stood outside and saw and heard the services through that hole, which is called the squat window, but more often the hagioscope."

DO IT TODAY.

TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE AND THEN YOU WOULD BE SORRY.

If you have a flower to give, give it today. One thrill of gladness is worth more to the living heart than a wealth of costly blooms laid, however tenderly, above the dead one.

If you have a kindly visit to make, make it today lest another step in and lay his quiet hand upon the longing heart and still forever its fret and pain and power of glad response. In the city of the dead, in the silence of the grave, hearts are never lonely any more. They have no need or need.

If you have kisses to bestow, let the dear living lips their sweetness know today.

If you've smiles to give, give them today. Living eyes are often hungry. Though their gaze be seemingly so calm, so quiet and maybe so proud, the smiles may be a touch of heaven for them. If they are closed in death, tomorrow your fondest smile would matter naught.

If you have a helpful, hopeful, loving word to say, say it today. It may keep some heart from breaking, some soul from falling. No word or cry can break the seal tomorrow—if death whispers then—to ears that hear today.

EXCHANGE.

A Useful Tip.
"Snakes and hyenas are strange pets, but strangest of all is a full grown tiger, and such pet had Major Mansell-Pleydell," says A. Mervyn Smith in his book. "It used to be chained up just in front of the door of his bungalow. The major had a method of running up bills with local tradesmen, but there was great difficulty in getting payment, as none of the bill collectors was venturesome enough to cross the guardian at the door. It was a great joke of the major's when asked to pay his bill: 'Have you sent your bill? Your man has never presented it at my house.' Brutus, as the tiger was named, seemed to know what was required of him. When chained before his master's door he would lie with his head between his forepaws and watch the gate. If a stranger entered he would lift his head and breathe heavily, and this was enough to scare the most venturesome of bill collectors."

MAN'S WORST ENEMY.

Wherever you see ten people together, ten average people of all ages, you may say: One of those ten will die of consumption. In the long run you will be more than justified in your prophecy.

It will be nearer one out of every nine born into the world. We are horribly afraid of cholera and all bowel diseases, of diphtheria and of scarlet fever. Add to these the annual deaths from measles (measles is far from being harmless) and the sum total is not half of what the great white plague claims. Only pneumonia approaches it as a slayer of men.—Everybody's Magazine.

THE NEAREST MEN.

It is believed the original meanest man was the husband who gave his wife a Christmas present of a pair of suspenders. An early holder of the title was the gentleman who always occupied the last seat in the last car in order to save the interest on his money until the conductor got to him. One of the most brilliant of the long line was the man who took candy from a child in the street.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

EXPENSIVE UNDERTAKING.

BUSINESS MAN.—Well, my dear, I have often made up my mind to sell out my business and go out into the country and buy a hundred acres or so and be a farmer for the rest of my life. **Business Man's Wife.—**Oh, John, how lovely! But are you sure we can afford it?—Somerville Journal.

THE Encore.
"That's it!" exclaimed Mrs. Bascom at the concert as the singers came out again in response to an encore. "Make 'em do it over again until they get the thing right."

DIRECT EVIDENCE.

The lawyer shook his finger warningly at the witness and said: "Now, we want to hear just what you know, not what some one else knows or what you think or anything of that kind, but what you know. Do you understand?"

"Well, I know," said the witness, with emphasis, as he lifted one lumber leg and laid it across the other—"I know that Clay Grubbs said that Bill Thomas told him that he heard John Thomas' wife tell Sid Shuford's gal that her husband was there when the fight took place and that he said that they along each other around in the bushes right considerate."

INVESTING MONEY.

BE SURE OF YOUR SCHEME BEFORE YOU HIDE YOUR SAVINGS.

Don't tie yourself or your money up, don't risk all your savings in any scheme, no matter how much it may promise. Don't invest your hard earned money in anything without first making a thorough and searching investigation. Do not be misled by those who tell you that it is "now or never" and that if you wait you are liable to lose the best thing that ever came to you. Make up your mind that if you lose your money you will not lose your head and that you will not invest in anything until you thoroughly understand all about it. There are plenty of good things waiting. If you miss one there are hundreds of others. People will tell you that the opportunity will go by and you will lose a great chance to make money if you do not act promptly. But take your time and investigate. Make it a cast iron rule never to invest in any enterprise until you have gone to the very bottom of it, and if it is not so sound that level headed men will put money in it do not touch it. The habit of investigating before you embark in any business will be a happiness protector as well. Orson Swett Marden in Success.

BITING THE THUMB.

IT USED TO BE CONSIDERED A PLEDGE OF MORTAL REVENGE.

In "Romeo and Juliet" the servants of Capulet and Montague begin a quarrel by one biting the thumb at the others. Commentators have regarded this act as an insult, quoting the following passage from Decker's "Dead Term": "What swearing is there, what shouldering, what jostling, what jeering, what biting of thumbs to beget quarrels!"

Sir Walter Scott, however, in a note to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," says: "To bite the thumb or the glove seems not to have been considered upon the border as a gesture of contempt, though so used by Shakespeare, but as a pledge of mortal revenge." It was thus accounted to be a solemn assurance that at the proper time the sword should settle the dispute or purge the offense.

Something of the sort may have prevailed among the Romans, for it is thought that the Latin policer, to promise, is derived from polix, the thumb.

PRISONS OF SILENCE.

WHERE CONVICTS EVER WEAR SHROUDS AND SLEEP BESIDE COFFINS.

Entombed in a grim castle on the outskirts of Lisbon are some of the most miserable men on earth. These are the lunatics of Portugal's deadly prisons of silence. In this building everything that human ingenuity can suggest to render the lives of its prisoners a horrible, maddening torture is done. The corridors, piled tier on tier five stories high, extend from a common center like the spokes of a huge wheel. The cells are narrow, tomb-like, and within each stands a coffin. The prison garb is a shroud. The attendants creep about in felt slippers. No one is allowed to utter a word. The doors are unlocked, and the half thousand wretches march out, clothed in shrouds and with faces covered by masks, for it is a part of this hideous punishment that none may look upon the countenances of his fellow prisoners. Few of them endure this torture for more than ten years.

A FIVE DAYS' LOVE STORY.

At the present time we are always talking about the rush and hurry of the twentieth century. Are we really so rapid as we think we are? Certainly few girls of fourteen have anything like the

Established by Proutie in 1794.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. BANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 111
House Telephone 568-3

Saturday, August 6, 1894.

Those who claim to know say the Fall River strike is taking \$275,000 a week out of that city. This is a costly strike for all concerned.

The anti-imperialists of Boston, headed by ex-Governor Boutwell, Charles Francis Adams and others of that ilk have gone over boldly to the Democratic camp.

Gov. Garvin does not believe in the United States becoming a power among the nations of the earth. He told the anti-imperialists in Boston that that was simply another name for bully.

The city funds are already getting low and according to present prospects the overdraft will mount up into large figures before the close of the year. There is an extravagance about the appropriations that does not indicate a careful use of public funds.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have taken the \$10,000,000 bonds issued by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., to finance the New York & New England railroad purchase. These are a four per cent. bond and they are issued to replace a seven per cent. bond and were taken by Morgan at \$106,777.

The New York Herald says: William F. Sheehan will be at the head of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee and other members agreed on are: August Belmont, James M. Gaffey, James Smith, Jr., John R. McLean and George Foster Peabody, who will probably be treasurer.

The increase of the price of living since 1892 has been 15.5 per cent. while the increase in wages amounts to 16.6 per cent. so says Carroll D. Wright, and no one with the ordinary amount of wisdom would care to dispute his figures. This shows that the laboring men are better off than they were eight years ago.

It would seem that this is a bad season for strikes. The business throughout the country is dull. On that score there can be no question. The railroads show it, the summer resorts show it, and the indications point to a long and dull winter. That being the case all those who have steady employment had better stick to it.

Some of our Democratic friends seem to be determined to make the Newport Hospital an issue at the fall election. It is a little difficult to see how they can accomplish their purpose as the Republican party is no more responsible for the management of the hospital than they are for the management of a grocery store or a shoe shop.

The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. might almost as well run one of their big locomotives through the streets of Newport as some of the big automobiles that go crashing through our crowded thoroughfares. The danger and noise would be about the same in either case, but as far as the bad smell is concerned the preference would be for the locomotive.

Secretary Root says No, and that very emphatically. He does not want to be governor of New York. He says let some one else have the fun. Still his constituents are not disposed to take him at his word. If Root should be elected governor of the State of New York this fall it would doubtless mean the Presidency of the United States in 1908.

Charles Francis Adams says that the big four who rule the nation are President Roosevelt, Senator Lodge, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. Pretty good crowd anyway. They ought to be as safe rulers as ex-Governor Hill of New York, Bryan, Hearst and Tammany who just now run the Democratic party.

Last week but 80,000 pieces of the cotton cloth were sold in Fall River against 140,000 pieces the previous week. There are 1,500,000 pieces in storehouses, and there is little demand for the common cotton cloth. The price has advanced 1 cent per yard. Treasurer N. B. Borden, of the Fall River Manufacturers' Association, declares that the mills will not reopen until the operatives agree to resume at the 12½ wage principally.

A despatch from Chefoo says that a junk which arrived at Chefoo gives details of a desperate three days' assault upon Port Arthur, which covered the 26th and 27th of July. In it the Russians lost between 6,000 and 7,000 men, while it is estimated the Japanese lost 20,000. They repeatedly advanced against the eastern forts with fanatical bravery, through barbed wire fences and over exploding mines, till eventually shattered and exhausted, they retired. The Russian hospitals were swamped with the numbers of wounded men, and houses and shopswere utilized.

The five New England Senators whose term expires next March are Hale of Maine, Proctor of Vermont, Lodge of Massachusetts, Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Hawley of Connecticut. These will probably all be re-elected with the exception of Hawley. He is in too feeble health to stand the strain of another contest. These five men have ably upheld New England's interests in the Senate for many years, and may safely be rated as among the ablest men in that body.

The Democratic party always was a party full of hope—seldom realized. It will be at least four years before they can begin to make any serious inroads on the Republican majority in the Senate, and by that time Bryanism and Hearstism may have the party again firmly in its grasp. The Democratic writer, who penned the above, is hunting hard for daylight for his party.

The Reason Why.

The danger involved in the election of Judge Parker, says an exchange, lies not so much in Judge Parker himself, or in any uncertainty as regards the gold standard, as in the men who may surround Judge Parker and in the elements which compose the party behind him. In this respect the Democratic party presents a striking contrast to the Republican. President Roosevelt has substantially a united party supporting him. There are, of course, shades of opinion in the Republican party as regards the tariff, as regards the regulation of the corporations, and as regards the government of the Philippines, as well as regards other questions, but these differences are not radical and they do not prevent that party solidation which is necessary for effective governmental action. But, in electing Parker, the people of the United States would run all the hazards involved in turning over the government to a party divided widely in regard to its principles and its aims, containing irreconcilable elements, and having no settled policy, a party moreover, which in the past eight years has been under the control first of one element, and then of another element within it. We make this statement not because of any partisan prejudice against the Democratic party, but simply as a statement of a self-evident fact. If that party had a consistent policy that was supported by the great mass of its members, it would be entitled to respect and confidence. At present the more conservative element of the party has control of it, and it has nominated an eminent jurist as candidate for the presidency. But what guarantee is there it will be able to retain control of it, or that if Judge Parker is elected he will be able to keep the party in line for those policies which are essential for a continuance of our business prosperity?

This is a question which many of our business men are asking. Many of them would, no doubt, be glad to vote the Democratic ticket, and yet they are fearful of the discordant, widely inconsistent elements making up the organization that is back of Judge Parker, and it may be added that they are also fearful of some of the political leaders by whom Judge Parker has been so long surrounded.

Tribute from an Enemy.

The Boston Herald, which is getting to be the champion of free trade and Democracy in New England, in a long editorial on the five New England Senators whose terms expire in 1905, says the senior Senator from this State:

The last man of this group of five, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, is the one New England Senator who is fully up to the reputation which the senatorial services of past worthies gave to this section of our country. The other four Senators of whom we have spoken have received a collegiate or a professional education, one or both. Senator Aldrich, on the contrary, after an ordinary school education, became a plain, practical business man. This is the quality of mind, expanded and developed by a broadened experience, which he has brought into the public life of the nation. We disagree fundamentally with him in the economic convictions which he entertains, but a knowledge of the man and a study of his career have made it evident that, accepting his promises, his reasoning is logical as well as shrewd. He understands his subject thoroughly, whether this is financial or tariff legislation. In this respect he is one of a bare dozen of prominent men in this country, for we know of no protectionist in New England other than Senator Aldrich who can make a consistent and well informed argument in favor of this government policy. The rest of our senators and representatives, as well as our writers, speakers and the rank and file of the believers in this trade system, are either, through ignorance, self-deceived concerning it, or are interested beneficiaries or professional advocates quite ready to adopt any argument, however specious, for the purpose of gaining their end. Senator Aldrich has not found it necessary to resort to such devices. He understands, perhaps better than any one else in this country, the seamy side of the national trade policy of protection; but it is evidently his opinion that this is more than counterbalanced by gains. When he speaks he speaks with the authority which superior information always gives to a man, and in this way he has worthily acquired an influence which puts him as a statesman head and shoulders above all of the other senators from the New England states. We much prefer to have the protection side of the controversy maintained by such a man as Senator Aldrich than to have the argument on that side carried on by one like our Senator Hoar, who has no well grounded knowledge of economics, or by Senator Lodge, who, if his career of other years is to be trusted, is a protectionist for politics.

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Washington Matters.

Plans for the Coming Campaign—Affairs of the Cabinet Officers—The District Militia—Wm. C. Whitney's Fortune—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1894.

Many people assembled at the railroad station on Thursday evening last, at 6 o'clock, to catch a glimpse of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt upon the eve of their midsummer return to the capital. His speech of acceptance the day before, at Oyster Bay, had given general and genuine satisfaction to all Republicans, for its directness of statement, its sincerity, its modesty, and the manner in which were expressed his own views and the policies of the Republican party. As usual the President shook hands with the engineers who had brought him safely over the road, and was at once driven to the White House, fragrant with flowers, where dinner was immediately served.

Yesterday many prominent politicians paid their respects, and the campaign being open, considerable information was made public. Senator Proctor of Vermont, who is not at all worried over the strike at his marble quarry, told the President the Green Mountain State would roll up a majority of 25,000; and that Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, and Speaker Cannon, will take the stump about the middle of August. A better choice of speakers for the farmers of Vermont could hardly be made. Proctor, Wilson and Cannon are much alike and are plain, earnest and impressive speakers. General Howard, who also lives in Vermont, told the President that he will speak during this campaign as he did for McKinley in 1896.

A Cabinet meeting was held at 11 o'clock yesterday, all the ministers being present except Hay, Taft and Hitchcock. These gentlemen will return to town in season for the important meeting which is to be held next week. Postmaster General Payne appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. He is perfectly confident that Wisconsin will be found in the Republican column. Secretary Shaw will not call upon the national banks for their government deposits. He has \$28,000,000 and thinks that is a good working balance. Secretary Morton discussed with the President who should be made chief of the bureau of navigation in place of Admiral Taylor, who died but a few days ago. The names of Robley D. Evans and Capt. Davis have been mentioned in connection with the vacancy. The secretary has ordered the American fleet, now in European waters, to return home, and it may be expected about September 1. Early in August Secretary Morton contemplated visiting the navy yards, from Norfolk to Portsmouth, N. H. He will make the trip to the Dolphin, and take his family with him.

This is a question which many of our business men are asking. Many of them would, no doubt, be glad to vote the Democratic ticket, and yet they are fearful of the discordant, widely inconsistent elements making up the organization that is back of Judge Parker, and it may be added that they are also fearful of some of the political leaders by whom Judge Parker has been so long surrounded.

Nearly every young man of social position in Washington expects to serve two or three years in the National Guard of the District, and reach at least the grade of First Lieutenant. For the past week there has been much activity at the local armories making ready for the encampment at Harper's Ferry, which will continue from Aug. 1st to the 13th. The camp is near the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, and there will be an excellent opportunity to learn the art of swimming. The departure of the boys for Virginia reminds your correspondent of a unique incident which he witnessed at the beginning of the War with Spain. Suddenly all the District militia was ordered to go into camp in the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, some three miles north of the city. Their departure was witnessed by an immense crowd which assembled in the vicinity of the Center Market Armory. There was the usual weeping, kissing and handshaking, for some thought the boys would soon be on the battlefield. They tramped up Seventh street to the grounds of the Home, only to find the gates locked and admittance refused. Finally the old soldier on guard let them inside. There were no preparations for sleeping on the sodden turf; no tents; no beds; nothing to eat. For one night the boys slept under a wet moon with the sky for a blanket, and mosquitoes for company.

The next day they came back to town, band playing and flags flying, disgusted and disgruntled. Quite a number of resignations followed. They doubted the wisdom of going to war with officers capable of making war so cruel.

When the late Wm. C. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy, and kept open house on K street, entertaining lavishly and treating all of his servants generously, as well as kindly remembering the employees of the department over which he presided, people wondered how he made his great fortune and of what it consisted. His wife was a Miss Payne, of Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Judge, and afterwards Senator, Payne, and sister of Col. Oliver Payne, who is a Standard Oil Magnate. Much of the fortune came with the wife. A list of the taxable property which he left shows that he owned Standard Oil shares to the amount of \$7,078,400; and Consolidated Tobacco shares to the amount of \$4,730,950. Altogether his stock holdings amounted to \$17,208,060, and his entire fortune is listed at \$21,243,101. No wonder he could afford to be bountiful. He gave \$5,000 to have his little daughter christened; and he wore a \$1,700 black pearl scarf pin. His income from monopolies was princely.

Interesting department news is made public each week, for however high the mercury climbs and whenever Cabinet Ministers may be taking an outing, the business of the executive branch of the government goes on forever. The Post Office department announces that the parcels post has been extended to China, and after August 1st, packages not exceeding \$50 in value can be sent to Far Cathay. The Navy department will soon accept bids for \$1,000,000 worth of armor plate. The Government is now engaged in building more than thirty war ships. Secretary Metcalf has issued a "railroad accident bulletin," which shows that for the quarter ending the 31st of last March, 919 persons were killed on the railroads of this country, while 12,444 were injured. This is at the rate of nearly 150 for each day, an awful and appalling record. The damage to railroad property for the same period was \$2,256,477. Secretary Shaw estimates the deficit in the U. S. Treasury for July at \$21,000,000. He remarks that a couple of years ago he said a very high standard of business would be necessary to enable the present revenue laws to yield enough to meet the large expenditures of the government. Like everything else business fluctuates: the lean years follow the fat. With the great demand Europe is sure to make for the coming American crops of staples, a larger export will take place in the autumn with a correspondingly increased importation of old world goods, and a larger revenue from imports.

Not many years ago there were Democratic senators from many of the Northern States. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and California were represented by one Democratic senator each, while Delaware and Maryland had two each. Today, with the single exception of one from Maryland, there is not a single Democratic senator from a State north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and not one from West Virginia south of the Ohio. One of these days the Democracy will win them all back, but it will be a conservative Democracy, and not a radical, socialist and revolutionary Democracy, like that led by Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900. But it cannot be done immediately, because senators hold for six years, while representatives are elected only for two.

The Democratic party always was a party full of hope—seldom realized. It will be at least four years before they can begin to make any serious inroads on the Republican majority in the Senate, and by that time Bryanism and Hearstism may have the party again firmly in its grasp. The Democratic writer, who penned the above, is hunting hard for daylight for his party.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6.—Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbance to cross continent 5 to 8, warm wave 4 to 8, cool wave 7 to 11. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 10, cross west of Rockies by close of 11, great central valleys 12 to 14, eastern states 13. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 10, great central valleys 12, eastern states 14. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 13, great central valleys 15, eastern states 17.

This disturbance will bring some of the most severe and dangerous storms of the summer on the continent, on the Pacific ocean and on the Atlantic ocean, including the Gulf of Mexico. This disturbance will be of unusual interest and importance and therefore demands particular and prominent notice.

Readers should particularly note that two entirely separate and unlike systems of storm disturbances have to do with our weather changes. One of these systems includes the disturbances that cross the continent from west to east, called the transcontinental disturbances, the other is called the tropical storms. The former includes highs and lows, or warm waves and cool waves, the latter is of the hurricane type, does not include cool waves, and the storm moves in a great circle which includes our Southern and Atlantic States, the Gulf of Mexico and east of the Caribbean sea.

I expect both these systems to produce great storms that will reach their greatest force or intensity, not far from August 11. I will not now try to locate the tropical storms which will be reported as hurricanes.

The transcontinental storms will reach Pacific coast not far from August 11, great central valleys 13, eastern states 15, and will be at their greatest intensity near August 11.

I cannot too strongly urge my readers to closely watch the progress of storm developments during this dangerous period. They can be observed through newspaper reports as the disturbances move slowly eastward across the continent or by watching the weather bureau maps. Severe storms usually occur 200 to 400 miles southeast of the transcontinental lows, while the gales occur nearer the center of the lows.

The disturbance described above will occur in a period of low temperatures, the warm wave being of short duration and the cool waves before and after will make temperatures average very low. The disturbance, due in great central valleys August 7, will increase in force as it moves eastward and will become a furious storm in the Atlantic and lower lake states about August 10. From August 7 to 14 among the greatest weather events of 1894 will occur all around the earth and in many parts of the world. Watch the reports for that week and note the evidences tending to prove the truth of planetary meteorology. Note also that this predicted period of very great storms occurs in one of the most quiet months of the year, at a time when exceedingly sluggish, dull, unimportant weather usually prevails.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills arrived from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. They are to go directly to Newport, where Mrs. Mills has had her cottage open for them for some weeks.—N. Y. Times.

The U. S. Weather bulletin for New England says: Taking New England as a whole crops of all kinds are in good condition. In most sections corn is very thrifty and promises a large yield of excellent quality. Ryegrass and oats are good. The hay crop will be much above the average. Reports from some sections of Rhode Island and Connecticut are unfavorable to apples, but in the rest of the section the conditions are promising for a good crop, probably above the average yield. The fruit is growing and developing well, and is unusually free from blight. Peaches are good, though the crop is a small one. Pears and plums are uneven and not satisfactory. Grapes have improved and are now fairly promising. Berries continue plentiful and of excellent quality.

Vegetable crops continue in good condition, and there is hardly a complaint of insect pests or of unfavorable weather from any section. Potatoes are of excellent color and making rapid growth. Those in early-planted fields are being dug with good yields. Tomatoes are very thrifty and promise a large crop of excellent quality. Squash, pumpkin, citron and cucumber vines are in good condition and promise good crops.

The President's son, Theodore, Jr., a lad 10 years old, ran the big Inside Inn at St. Louis for a day, and managed it to the satisfaction of the owners.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Rich Headache and colic all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Diarrhea, Nausea, Browsiness, Distress after eating. Pain in the Side &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

rickets, scrofula, &c.

SICK HEADACHE.

Headsache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are probably the best remedy for headache. They are easily digestible and will not interfere with the action of other medicines.

ACNE.

Acne they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness is not hidden, and those who use them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all, the best treatment for acne is a good diet.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE BETTYS OIL

—AND—

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

OF—

EVANSTON, WYOMING.

GOLD STANDARD

Leading Topic In Fairbanks' Speech of Acceptance

INTEGRITY THREATENED

Refers to Bryan's Statement In Regard to It Being Merely In Abeyance -- Modification of Tariff Can Be Safely Left to Republican Party

Indianapolis, Aug. 3.—Notification of Mr. Fairbanks' nomination for the vice presidency of the United States took place today on the veranda of his home in North Meridian street. Eighty uniformed members of the Marion club, accompanied by a band, escorted the notification committee to the Fairbanks home. Former Secretary of War Root delivered the notification speech and after Senator Fairbanks responded luncheon was served on the lawn. Senator Fairbanks said:

I accept the commission which you bring with a profound sense of the dignity and responsibilities of the exalted position for which I have been nominated. My utmost endeavor will be to discharge in full measure the trust, if the action of the convention shall meet the approval of the American people.

The platform adopted by the convention is an explicit and emphatic declaration of the principles in entire harmony with those policies of our party which have brought great honor and prosperity to our common country, and which, if continued, will bring us like blessings in the future.

The monetary and economic policies which have been so forcibly reannounced lie at the very foundation of our industrial life, and are essential to the fullest development of our national strength. They give vitality to our manufactures and commerce, and it impeded or overthrown, there would inevitably ensue a period of industrial depression, to the serious injury of the vast interests of both labor and capital.

The Republican party, since it preserved the integrity of the republic and gave freedom to the oppressed, never rendered a more important service to the country than when it established the gold standard. Under it we have increased our currency supply sufficiently to meet the normal requirements of business. It is gratifying that the convention make frank and explicit declaration of the inflexible purpose of the party to maintain the gold standard.

The enemies of sound money were powerful enough to suppress mention of the gold standard in the platform lately adopted by the Democratic national convention. The leader of Democracy in two great national campaigns has declared since the adjournment of the convention that, as soon as the election is over, he will undertake to organize the forces within the Democratic party for the next national contest, for the purpose of advancing the radical policies for which his element of the party stands. He frankly says that the money question is for the present in abeyance. In view of these palpable facts, it is not the part of wisdom to abandon our vigilance in safeguarding the integrity of our money system. We must have not only a president who is unalterably committed to the gold standard, but both houses of congress in entire accord with him upon the subject.

The wisdom of our protective policy finds complete justification in the industrial development of the country. This policy has become a most vital part of our industrial system, and must be maintained unimpaired. When altered conditions make changes in schedules desirable, their modification can be safely entrusted to the Republican party. If they are to be changed by the enemies of the system along free trade lines, uncertainty would take the place of certainty and a reaction would surely follow to the injury of the wage earners and all who are profitably employed.

The convention was wise not only in its enunciation of party policies, but in its nomination of a candidate for the presidency. During the last three years President Roosevelt has been confronted with large and serious questions. These he has met and solved with high wisdom and courage. The charges made against him in the Democratic platform find an irrefutable answer in his splendid administration, never surpassed in all the history of the republic and never equalled by the party who seeks to discredit it.

The election of the president is imperatively demanded by those whose success depends upon the continuance of a safe, conservative and efficient administration of public affairs. We have an ample record of deeds done, of beneficent things accomplished in the public interest. We have peace and great prosperity at home and are upon terms of good neighborhood to the entire world. The conditions constitute the strongest possible assurance for the future.

Permit me again to thank you and to express the belief that we may confidently submit our cause to the candid and patriotic judgment of our countrymen.

Later I shall avail myself of a favorable opportunity to submit to my fellow citizens a fuller expression of my views concerning the questions now in issue.

Samuel Hobart of Lewiston, Me., was drowned at Lake Auburn by the upsetting of a boat. Miss Celia Provencher, who was with him, was saved.

Herbert Hanson, 82, was drowned from a yawl off a wharf at Biddeford, Me.

The body of an unknown man was found at Portland, Me., near the Farnsworth line by some children. It was decomposed past recognition.

WARNING HEDED

President of Hayti Gets Sharp Prod From Minister Powell

DISORDERS WILL CEASE

Our Representative's Energetic Action No Doubt Saved Lives and Property of Foreigners Is Protecting Turkish Subjects

Port au Prince, Hayti, Aug. 5.—After serious disorders yesterday Mr. Powell, the American minister, demanded of President Nord that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected.

The president ordered the minister of the interior and the military governor to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord assured Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said he would see that their business did not suffer damage.

After the interview at the palace, Minister Powell, Alexander Battiste, the American deputy consul, and General Currie, the military governor, visited the disturbed districts and personally saw that protection was given to the houses of foreigners. The energetic and prompt action of Powell has no doubt saved not only the property, but the lives of foreigners, and prevented greater disturbances.

During yesterday forenoon bands of soldiers, throwing stones, prevented the Syrians from reopening their stores. American citizens hoisted the Stars and Stripes over their residences, and some of them sought refuge in the American legation, driving there in carriages flying the American flag, and pursued by the populace, throwing stones.

Prepared For Emergencies

Washington, Aug. 5.—It is a curious fact that while Minister Leishman at Constantinople is seeking to secure from the Turkish government certain rights for American citizens resident there, Mr. Powell should be engaged in protecting Turkish subjects in Port au Prince and in the rest of the Haytian republic.

It is learned that this is done at the request of the Turkish government. Many of the Syrians and Armenians now in the West Indies are American citizens by naturalization, but the majority have not renounced their Turkish nationality. Mr. Powell is caring for all alike. So far, though the state department has closely watched the press dispatches reporting a turbulent state of affairs in Port au Prince, it has not felt it desirable to call upon the navy department for naval vessels to act, but Admiral Sigsbee is ready to respond at a day's notice of any such call.

Minister Powell has been submitting very frequent reports of late describing the unrest of the people and the growing feeling against the foreign element, especially the Syrians. He has advised the state department at intervals that he fears a general uprising and it is understood that this government has been prepared for some time to meet any emergencies that might arise.

Steamer and Schooner Collided

Boston, Aug. 5.—Two men were injured by flying splinters in a harbor collision just ensuing between the fishing schooner M. S. Ayer and the excursion fishing steamer King Philip. The accounts of the accident as told by the commanders of the two vessels conflict. The steamer was the most seriously damaged. The schooner was towed back to the city, while the King Philip came up under her own steam. The injured men were sent to a hospital.

Boys' Protector Brutally Treated

Danbury, Conn., Aug. 5.—Because he tried to prevent a circus band from hurting a small boy last night, Andrew Frazer, 52 years old, was set upon by four employees of a circus showing here and beaten into insensibility. His skull was fractured and he received internal injuries which may cause his death. Dennis Cunningham and Michael Welsh were arrested and identified by witnesses as the men responsible for Frazer's condition.

Body Remained on River Bed

Hartford, Aug. 5.—Frank M. Amorzo, a workman employed on a bridge construction over the Connecticut river, was knocked from a scow by a swinging sand digger. Fellow-workmen waited for him to rise to the surface, but he failed to do so, and four hours later divers found his body on the river's bed, directly under the scow.

Expect to Have 37,000 in Line

Boston, Aug. 1.—The local committee in charge of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city estimates that more than 37,000 veterans of the Civil war will be in line when the great parade moves through the streets on Aug. 16.

Monocleett a Total Loss

Salem, Mass., Aug. 5.—Excursion steamer Monocleett, which went ashore on Great Misery island during a fog, will be a total loss. Her back is broken, the hull is full of water to the hurricane deck, and her machinery is knocked out of place.

No Light on Bosworth Tragedy

New Britain, Conn., Aug. 5.—The police have continued their investigation into the death of Charles Bosworth, but announce that there are absolutely no new developments. The body of the dead gambler will be taken to Hartford for burial.

JAPS PROBABLY HALTING

Over a Thousand Russian Casualties in Two Engagements

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Lieutenant General Zassalitch to the czar says that General Sevastoff reports that 20 officers and over 2000 men were killed or wounded in the engagements of July 30 and July 31 and that six guns were abandoned.

The fact that there is no further news from the front beyond Zassalitch's account of the fighting at Simferopol on July 31 bears out the explanation that the Japanese are failing to bring up supplies, especially ammunition, of which a modern engagement entails an extravagant expenditure and without which it would be impossible even for a victorious army to follow up its success.

The official estimate of the loss of over 1000 agrees with the figures in a hitherto unprinted dispatch from Liang Yang referring to the same fighting, and which also says that the Russians were fully prepared to hold their positions when commanded to retire, which was carried out in perfect order.

Two Generals Not Heard From

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—The fact that General Kuroptkin's recent dispatches have not mentioned General Stakelberg or General Zaroubaleff leads to the supposition here that their forces to the southward may have had their communications cut by General Nodzu's army.

London Hears No News

London, Aug. 5.—The war news in the London newspapers is again restricted to official dispatches. A few very brief dispatches from General Kuroki's headquarters in the field are printed, but they give no additional information to that which is already known.

White Supremacy Cut Out

Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 5.—The Democratic state convention nominated State Senator John Cornwell for governor and endorsed John T. McGraw for United States senator, to succeed Nathaniel B. Scott. The proceedings throughout appeared to be in accordance with the wishes of Henry G. Davis, candidate for vice president. There is no question about the convention being almost unanimously in favor of the "white supremacy" proposition, and yet, at the request of Davis, it was kept out of the platform, receiving only 87 votes out of 974.

Taggart Names His Committee

Indianapolis, Aug. 4.—Chairman Taggart of the Democratic national committee announces the following officers of the Democratic national committee: Delancy Nicoll, vice chairman, New York; George F. Peabody, treasurer, New York. Executive committee: W. F. Sheehan, chairman, New York; August Belmont, New York; John R. McLean, Ohio; Thomas S. Martin, Virginia; J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania; James Smith, Jr., New Jersey; Timothy E. Ryan, Wisconsin.

Diseases Puzzles Doctors

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 5.—Another death occurred in the Courtney family when James, 3 years old, succumbed to the disease which has baffled local physicians. George, an older child, died Monday, and the father and his daughter Molly, 20 years old, are seriously ill, although they are now out of danger. The doctors are unable to discover the cause of the illness in the family, though it has every symptom of ptomaine poisoning.

HOAR HAS LUMBAGO**Venerable Senator Not Likely to Participate in the Campaign**

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 5.—Senator Hoar is ill of an attack of the lumbago, complicated by what is called Washington malaria. He was troubled by lumbago for the last four weeks of the last session of congress and kept his bed nearly the whole of that time. At the end of the session he was pronounced cured by his physician, but ordered to abstain from any public speaking or any considerable mental labor for some months to come. On his return to Massachusetts he violated the physician's injunction so far as to deliver three addresses. The attack has been quite severe and has kept him in bed for several weeks. His physicians say he is steadily improving, out that the process of the cure will be rather slow. It is not likely that Mr. Hoar will be able to be of much service in the early part of the campaign unless possibly by writing one or two letters.

Health Board Will Enforce Order

Boston, Aug. 5.—The state board of health has notified Attorney General Parker to serve notices against all manufacturers along the banks of the Neponset river that unless they immediately cease dumping refuse and waste matter into the waters of the river injunctions will be issued restraining them from doing business until arrangements for the escape of the refuse through other channels are perfected. This order will affect a large number of manufacturing firms, the total value of the plants to which the order applies being in excess of \$15,000,000. They were notified by the board of health more than six months ago to cease throwing waste and refuse into the river.

"Trust Company" Under Arrest

Boston, Aug. 5.—United States officials, armed with warrants, entered the office of the North American Trust and placed the officers under arrest. Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of John M. Barry, Francis C. Webster and Charles A. Record, but Record has not been arrested yet. They are charged with conspiracy to defraud the public, and with conducting a business which in its operation violates the federal law against lotteries. The concern has branch offices in several New England cities. Immediately upon their arrest they were arraigned before Commissioner Fiske, who held them in \$2000 each for their reapprehension on Aug. 12. Bail was furnished.

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WILL GO SLOWLY**Government Will Seek Facts**

Regarding Steamer Arabia

CONTENTION OF AMERICA

Foodstuffs on Neutral Ships Not Intended For Fighting Forces of Belligerents Cannot Be Seized Even in War Zone

Washington, Aug. 5.—The officials of the state department do not care to pass any opinion upon the legality, from an international standpoint, of the action of the Russian prize court at Vladivostok in the case of the steamer Arabia, until some obscure points in the decision are cleared up. Although the department has finally decided that, it will not promulgate any set of rules which it regards as proper to govern the conduct of neutral commerce and shipping in belligerent waters or on the high seas, it undoubtedly will, in the course of treatment of the separate cases of seizure of American goods during the progress of the war, sufficiently define the view of the American government on this subject.

The Arabia case is likely to develop strongly one important contention on the part of this government, that foodstuffs on a neutral ship are not subject to seizure even in the war zone, provided they are not intended for the use of the army or navy of a belligerent. It has been supposed that the Russian government itself subscribed fully to this rule, and that is why Washington is waiting to learn what unknown and qualifying conditions were developed before the Vladivostok prize court to justify the confiscation of American flour consigned to Japanese individuals and not to the government nor intended for its use. It is felt here that the Russian government fully understands the distinction which is here drawn between individual and national property.

Among the rules adopted by the Russian government at the outbreak of the war, rule 10 (defining contraband) reads:

"In general, everything intended for warfare on land or sea; also rice, food-stuffs, horses, beasts of burden, and other animals which may be used in time of war, when they are transported for account of or in destination of the enemy."

The "enemy" above referred to is here regarded as the Japanese government and not some merchant doing business in Yokohama and supplying American flour to the working people of that city and not receiving it in consignment on account of the Japanese army or navy. This view was clearly developed during the Boer war.

Counsel for the Portland Milling company were before the department and insisted that the entire cargo of the Arabia was individually consigned and consequently that there was not one piece of contraband goods liable to seizure aboard the ship.

There is no disposition here to pursue this matter in any heat, but it is pointed out that our own experience, as late as the Spanish war, was that these prize cases were beset with infinite difficulty of adjustment, no two being precisely alike.

Therefore the state department will proceed deliberately with the preparation of its case, trying to avoid raising any unnecessary side issues, and ultimately by the single purpose of securing just that amount of protection for American trade with the far east to which it is entitled under the principles of modern international law.

To Confiscate Part of Cargo

Vladivostok, Aug. 5.—The prize court has decided to confiscate such portion of the cargo of the Portland and Asiatic line steamer Arabia (captured by the Vladivostok squadron) as was consigned to Japanese ports, namely 50,000 pounds of flour and the railroad equipment, this portion constituting less than half the bulk and weight of her cargo, the remainder consisting of 142,500 pounds of flour, being consigned to Hong Kong. The confiscated portion of the cargo is now being unloaded. As soon as this is completed the steamer will be released.

Further Seizures Likely

Brussels, Aug. 5.—It is stated here that five vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet will leave the Black sea next week for a cruise in the Red sea.

Double Tragedy at Providence

Providence, Aug. 2.—Infamed by groundless jealousy, John V. Duarte, aged 27, shot his wife Louisa, aged 26, and then fired two more bullets into his own body, inflicting a probably mortal wound, at their home here. The couple have one child, a girl of 10 months. They have been married about four years and bore a good reputation.

Packers Claim to Be Satisfied

Chicago, Aug. 5.—In a statement given out by the packers, the report that negotiations are in progress to bring about another conference between the packers and the labor leaders is declared to be entirely unfounded. The packers assert that there is not the slightest possibility of further conferences with the strike leaders and that the progress being made at the plants is satisfactory to all the packers.

Hallway Employees Arrested

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 5.—Edgar J. Bulcom, conductor on a car in the head-on collision of trolley cars Monday, was arrested last evening on the charge of manslaughter. When officers called at the home of William Dunn, motorman of Malcolm's car in the collision, he was not there, but assurance was given that he would present himself in court. The death of Motorman Doe makes the second fatality resulting from the accident. Mrs. Caroline Stewart died from her injuries Monday.

Industrial**Trust Company.**

Capital \$1,500,000

Surplus and Profits \$1,500,000

Moneys deposited with our participation (or savings) account on or before August 15th, draw interest from August 1st.

The rate of interest at present paid upon

OLDEST CLOCK IN ENGLAND.

Erected in 1380. In One of the Towers of Peterborough Cathedral.

Peterborough cathedral has the oldest working clock in England. It was erected about 1380 and is probably the work of a monastic clockmaker. The only one now known that is wound up over an old wooden wheel. This wheel is about twelve feet in circumference, and the galvanized cable, about 300 feet in length, supports a leaden weight of three hundredweight, which has to be wound up daily.

The clock is said to be of much more primitive construction than that made by Henry de Noy for Charles V. of France in 1370. The clock chamber is in the northwest tower, some 120 feet high, where the sunlight has not penetrated for hundreds of years, and the winding is done by the light of a candle.

The gong is the great tenor bell of the cathedral, which weighs thirty-two hundredweight, and it is struck hourly by an eighty pound hammer. The going and the striking parts of the clock are some yards apart, communication being by a slender wire. The clock has no dial. The time is shown on the main wheel of the escapement, which goes round once in two hours.—London Chronicle.

THE TOWER OF HUNGER.

A Famous Prison of Pisa Long Since Destroyed.

"The Tower of Hunger" was a name given to the tower of Gunlandi, in Pisa, celebrated because of the reference made to it in Dante's "Inferno."

Ugolino, count of Gherardesca (1220-89), was the head of a leading Ghibelline family in Pisa. Deserting the Ghibellines, he went over to the Guelphs. Afterward he returned to his own side and joined that uncompromising faction which regarded Archbishop Ruggieri as their head, until dissensions arose between him and them after he had killed the archbishop's nephew in a quarrel.

In the summer of 1288 Ugolino was seized by the Ghibellines and sent a prisoner to the tower of Gunlandi, with his two sons and two grandsons. Here they were kept till March, 1289, when the door of the tower was fastened, the keys thrown into the Arno and the prisoners left to die of starvation. The tower, which was ever after known as the "Tower of Hunger," was in ruins at the end of the fifteenth century and was finally destroyed in 1655.

AFRICA.

The Way That Name Was Bestowed Upon the Continent.

The name Africa was given by the Roman conquerors after the third Punic war, B. C. 146, to the province which they formed to cover the territory of Carthage. It was most probably adopted from the word "Afrigab," the Carthaginian term for a colony.

This original Africa was limited in extent. Its borders reached, according to Pliny, from the River Tusca on the west, which divided it from Numidia, to the bottom of the Syrtis Minor on the southeast, though Ptolemy carries it as far east as the bottom of the Great Syrtis, making it include Numidia and Tripolitana.

In later days the whole African continent took its name from this part, which in its narrower limits corresponded with the modern regency of Tunis and was called by the Greeks Libya. Africa, the stormy southwest wind, was so called in Italy because it blew from Africa.

Implements of Warfare.

There is a story of a privateer's crew of forty to fifty men capturing a Turkish galley with 500 seamen and soldiers on board by means of a swarm of bees judiciously thrown among the unspeakable ones. However this may be, there are enough authentic instances of strange methods of attack to provide amply sufficient material for the casuist in deciding what is fair and what unfair to war. Burning naptha, boiling lead, birds, carcasses of men and horses, Chinese stinkpots, besides the implements already mentioned, have all been used for offensive or defensive purposes in actual warfare.

Prank of the Lightning.

In 1844 a fishing smack off one of the Shetland Isles was struck by lightning during a fierce storm. The bolt first struck the mast, which it splintered completely. It then passed to a watertight pocket of a man sitting close to the mast and completely melted it. The man not only was uninjured, but he did not know what had taken place till he took his watch from his pocket and found it fused into a mass.

Windmills.

"I never knew till now why this was such a windy country," said the bright little girl traveling through Illinois.

"And have you discovered why?" asked her father.

"Of course. See all the windmills on these farms we're passing."—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Method.

Mrs. Newpop—Why don't you stop whipping the child? You make it holler. Mr. Newpop—I'm licking it to make it stop bollering.—Chicago Journal.

Cause For Sorrow.

Brown—Croker's down with brain fever. The doctor says if he recovers his mind will be a blank. Green—I'm sorry to hear that. He owes me \$10.

That they are sinners few are willing to deny; that they are sinning few are ready to admit.

Scerly Rehearsed.

"What is your favorite opera?" asked the young woman who was trying to make conversation.

Mr. Cumor looked startled.

"I can't say," he answered. "My favorite poem is 'The Recessional,' and my favorite painter is Rembrandt, but I forget what mother and the girls told me to say my favorite opera is."—Washington Star.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1904.

CHAPTER III.
AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 99 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture."

(Passed April 8, 1904.)
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 10 of Chapter 99 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. Whenever any animal shall be suspected by either of the cattle commissioners to be affected with tuberculosis, the commissioners of each county, where the animal is found, shall immediately notify the secretary of the state board of agriculture, who shall promptly fix a day upon which the commissioner duly appointed hereunder provided shall visit the suspected animal with the veterinarian and upon confirmation of the disease, and after appraisement of the value, as hereinafter provided, the affected animal shall be killed and the carcass disposed of in such a manner as will not be detrimental to the public health. Anyone having reason to suspect that any horse or other animal is affected with glanders, farcy, or any contagious or communicable disease, shall immediately report the same to the secretary of the state board of agriculture, who shall notify the veterinarian employed by the board; and said veterinarian shall promptly examine the suspected animal, and if it is found to be affected with glanders, farcy, or any contagious or communicable disease, or suspected to be so affected, the veterinarian shall cause the said animal to be killed and the carcass to be disposed of in such a manner as shall not be detrimental to the public health. Whenever either of the cattle commissioners shall find an animal which is suffering or supposed to be suffering from tuberculosis, and to the best of their judgment said animal cannot live until the veterinarian employed by the board shall arrive, said commissioners shall have the power to slaughter said animal, if the owner shall agree to have it slaughtered at owner's risk; and if upon a post-mortem examination it shall be found that the slaughtered animal was affected with tuberculosis, then the animal so killed shall be paid for as is hereinafter provided. If on the other hand said animal proves to be free from tuberculosis, the state shall not be liable for indemnity."

Sec. 2. Section 11 of Chapter 99 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 11. For the purposes aforesaid the veterinarian, with one of the cattle commissioners in each county, shall constitute the board of appraisers for said county, and the estimate of value by such two persons shall be final: Provided, that not more than fifty dollars shall be allowed for any single native animal, nor more than seventy-five dollars for any single grade animal, nor more than one hundred dollars for any single registered animal, and written notice of the amount of the appraisal, signed by the board of appraisers, shall be immediately given to the owner or claimant of said animal; provided, further, that any party aggrieved by any award made under the provisions of this section may appeal therefrom to said board within five days after the receipt of said notice."

Sec. 3. Section 12 of Chapter 99 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. The board of appraisers is hereby authorized to quarantine any animal or animals supposed to be affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and one-third of the cost of such quarantining shall be assumed and paid by the state, except as otherwise provided in section 30 of this chapter."

Sec. 4. Section 13 of Chapter 99 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 844 of the Public Laws, passed May 15, 1898, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. The state shall pay to the owner of any tuberculous animal, killed under the provisions of section 10 of this act, one-half of its appraised value; but upon post-mortem examination it shall be found that the slaughtered animal was not affected with tuberculosis, then the animal so killed shall be paid for at its full appraised value: Provided, that the state shall not pay for any diseased animal so killed if the animal has not been owned by some person in the state and found in the state three months previous to the day of slaughter. It shall be the duty of the cattle commissioners of the several counties to demand of the owner of the animal or animals killed under section 10 of this chapter that the premises where the diseased animal or animals have been kept shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the cattle commissioners of their respective counties, and the board shall direct what said cleansing and disinfecting shall consist of."

Sec. 5. Section 19 of Chapter 99 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 19. The inspectors of the bureau of animal industry of the United States, in co-operation with the state board of agriculture, or with any agent of the state board of agriculture, shall have the right of inspection, quarantine, and condemnation of animals affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or suspected to be so affected, or that have been exposed to any such disease, and for these purposes are hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon any grounds or premises. Said inspectors, in co-operation with the state board of agriculture, or with any agent of the state board of agriculture, shall have the right of inspection, quarantine, and condemnation of animals affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or suspected to be so affected, or that have been exposed to any such disease, and for these purposes are hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon any grounds or premises. 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The Phantom Ship.**CHAPTER I.**

Whittier's poem, "The Palatine," is familiar to most people who have any acquaintance with contemporary American poetry but the facts and traditions upon which it is based and the singular legend which is interwoven with the story are known to but comparatively few.

The story itself is so singular as to border upon the marvelous and the legendary sequel, divested of its supernatural features and regarded from the view point of calm, pitiless logic or modern science, seems impossible of solution.

Whittier with the usual license of the poet added some features to the story itself which will not bear historical analysis and through incorrect and incomplete information did unconsciously contribute to a community of hasty but God-fearing people.

Block Island, famous now as a summer resort, is situated off the south shore of Rhode Island at the entrance to Narragansett Bay on the north and to Long Island Sound on the west. It was settled in 1661 by sixteen families from eastern Massachusetts and they and their descendants cleared it of forest and stone and for many generations lived the hardy pioneer life of farmers and fishermen, having infrequent and irregular communication with their neighbors on the mainland.

About the year 1750, occurred the loss of the ship Palatine and the purpose of this article is to tell the story as explicitly as it can be told and to describe the peculiar manifestations which gave rise to the legend which Whittier has immortalized.

Of historical data, as the term is usually understood, there is absolutely none, but the traditional account can be verified in a score of ways so satisfactory that the absence of written record is comparatively unimportant. The writer was deeply interested in the story and the legend more than thirty years ago and began an investigation, the results of which are here related.

He has conversed with more than twenty people who in their young days had heard the story from persons who were living when the ship came ashore; his own grandmother, who was born in 1799, had repeatedly heard the story from the lips of her grandmother, who was twelve years old when the vessel was wrecked; who received a dress pattern of East India calico or "chintz patches" as it was then called, from one of the passengers and it was to the house of her father, Edward Sands, one of the chief magnates of the Island, that a number of the passengers were taken. This house, by the way, is still standing on the property of the late John R. Payne and is now used as a hay barn, though occupied by Mr. Payne as a dwelling-house up to within twenty years.

A number of the passengers who were brought ashore, died—possibly all but one of them—and are buried together on a little plot of ground on the southwest part of the Island but one of them, a woman servant, married a negro slave belonging to a Mr. Littlefield and several of her descendants still reside on the Island.

These facts and the additional ones that the traditional account agrees in all essential points are reasonable if not conclusive evidence of the general truth of the story, which briefly told is as follows:

In the latter part of 1751-2, the Palatine sailed from some part of Holland, with a party of well-to-do Dutch emigrants, who intended to settle near Philadelphia. They brought with them their wealth in a portable form and the captain and officers, aided of course by the crew, conceived the project of robbing and abandoning their helpless passengers. Cruel and heartless they as were, however, they seemed to lack the courage which would have dictated the plan of scuttling the ship on the theory that dead men tell no tales.

They put the passengers on short allowance of food and water, though there was an ample supply of both on board, charging them the most exorbitant prices for each of these necessities, until they were satisfied that they had secured their last dollar.

For six weeks after they had sighted the coast, they lay "off and on," never it would appear resorting to actual violence, but simply allowing hunger and thirst to do their perfect work. At last, on a bright winter's morning during the holiday week between Christmas and New Year's, they beached the ship on the "hummock," a shoal spot at that time bare at low water, but now more than a mile from the nearest land, this being Sandy Point, the northern extremity of the Island.

The Islanders went off to her in boats and at high water towed her off and into what is now known as Breech Cove, near the entrance to New Harbor, the great yachting rendezvous.

The crew had escaped in their boats towing for the mainland, the nearest part of which, the south coast of Rhode Island, was distant about ten miles. The living passengers, many of them had died already, were, with the exception of one woman, taken ashore and kindly cared for. Most of them were taken to the houses of Edward Sands and of Simon Ray, the two leading men and magistrates of the Island. It may be said here that two of the daughters of Simon Ray married Governors of Rhode Island, and that a granddaughter married Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the Revolutionary hero.

Whether any of these emigrants recovered and left the Island or whether

all except the servant already alluded to died and were buried in the little green plot where their graves may still be indistinctly seen, is a mystery which has never been solved. It would not be strange, nor half so strange as many of the known incidents of this story, if some of them ultimately reached their intended destination, and if some of their descendants are still living in the possession, perhaps, of more exact data than is accessible to the writer.

One woman, as has been said, refused to leave the wreck; she had become crazed by her losses and her sufferings and could not be induced to come ashore with the rest. During the following night, either by inadvertence or purposely, she set fire to the ship and perished in the flames.

A few and a few only of the personal effects of the passengers were saved and these have long since gone into the possession of relic collectors, although it is still possible for enthusiastic collectors to find what they will be assured are Palatine relics.

To be continued.

Race for Women at Berlin.

A large crowd of spectators was attracted to Trantow race course near Berlin, recently, to witness the foot races open to women from all parts of Germany.

There were three races, of 110, 220 and 330 yards respectively. Two of the competitors boldly donned jerseys and knickerbockers, but the remainder ran in skirts. Several appeared on the track in high-heeled boots.

A considerable number dropped from exhaustion within 50 yards of the starting point. One sprained her ankle, another fell and broke her arm, and third fainted from excitement before the signal was given to go. Most of the fair competitors appeared to be absolutely untrained.

The winners were crowned with wreaths and cheered, while a band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes!"—London Daily Express.

The First Essential.

Betty—So Maud is engaged? Well, I'm sorry for the man. She doesn't know the first thing about keeping house.

Bessie—Oh, yes, she does.

Betty—I'd like to know what?

Bessie—The first thing is to get a man to keep house for.—Harper's Bazaar.

One of the bugbears of old-time people is night air, and there is little exaggeration in saying that the superstition against night air has killed more people than the free circulation of it has ever injured. There is abundance of proof that night air is injurious to no one. On the contrary, people who sleep outdoors under the mere protection of a tent are the healthiest of all people, and the practice has largely gained in popularity of late years under wider knowledge of hygiene for people in delicate health to go in camping parties and breath the balsam of the night air. The vigor gained from a few weeks of such an outing is a marked proof that the old prejudice against night air is as foolish as most other old wives' whims.

Three of the five women on the Revolutionary War pension roll are New Englanders. They are Hannah Newell Barrett of Boston, Mass., aged 103, pensioned by special act as the daughter of Noah Harrod, who served two years as private with the Massachusetts Line; Esther S. Damon of Plymouth, Vt., eighty-nine, pensioned as the widow of Noah Damon, who served in the Massachusetts line from April, 1775, to May, 1780; and Rhoda Augusta Thompson, of Woodbury, Ct., aged eighty-two, pensioned by special act as the daughter of Thaddeus Thompson, who served six years as private in Col. John Lam's New York regiment.

We have the skunk all to ourselves in North America. He lives in Canada as far north as the upper part of the Mackenzie river, and is distinctly a North American animal. He is found throughout our broad domain from Portland, Me., to Oregon and from Florida to Los Angeles. For some reason he seems to have a prejudice against Nova Scotia and is not known in Newfoundland. The skunk is really a respectable beast and cannot be severely blamed for making himself obnoxious to his enemies. Some bold experimenters assert that the skunk is very good eating.

In Japan the well-to-do have almost always in their houses one room called the "chamber of the inspiring view." Its essential is a beautiful view, but taste is catholic in Japan, and the delightful view may be a blossoming cherry tree, a glimpse of a river, a miniature garden or only the newly fallen snow. In this delightful country they get up parties to visit the maple trees in the glory of autumn color, or the fresh, unbroken snow, as in this country one gives theatre parties and dinners.

There is a merchant in New York who has made a fortune by the sale of celery. For twenty years he has handled nothing else. In season he buys it in carload lots. Out of season he keeps large quantities frozen in ice, for which he obtains big prices. The celery comes out as brittle as glass.

A remarkable meteor trail seen at Madrid has been reported by J. A. Perez. It continued visible from about 10 p.m. until midnight, the shape gradually changing from an almost closed curve with a loop in it to an enlarged loop with a very faint detached portion of the primary curve.

For several years a record has been kept of the wear of locomotive wheels on the Danish state railways. The single drivers are found to run better than four-coupled, the latter better than six-coupled, and in all cases wear is increased by flimsiness of road.

In the center of Rildine, an island in the North sea, is perhaps the most curious lake in the world. The surface of its water is quite fresh, and supports fresh water creatures, but deep down it is as salt as the greatest depths of the sea, and salt water fish live in it.

Andrew Freese, a venerable old school teacher of Cleveland, has a book which he prizes very much. It contains the school boy compositions of John D. Rockefeller, M. A. Hanna, Edward O. Wolcott and James K. Jones, all of whom he at one time instructed.

Panama Canal Problems.

A staff correspondent writes to the Railway Age on "Panama Canal Problems."

All great works have their peculiar difficulties, and in the Panama Canal the greatest work of modern times (the greatest work of any time, if its full significance be taken into account,) there confront the commissioners and chief engineer problems of new aspect and of tremendous importance. These are not wholly physical and related to foundations, materials of construction and cost, as is usually the case, but involve such wider fields as sanitation and the good of nations. In its assumption of this labor, the United States has assumed grave burdens and unless it be entered upon with clear determination that nothing less than the best is sought, the results will amount to a national calamity.

At each end of the Panama railroad is a community of mixed races who for centuries have been content to live in the most primitive manner. In the city of Panama, with a population of about 20,000 souls and a climate where in the least exertion during the day carries with it a profuse perspiration, there is practically no safe drinking water which has not previously been filtered and boiled. This may be understood better when it is explained that, in most houses, the privies and wells are within a few feet of each other. There is no water system at all, and the daily accumulations of filth are either carried away at night or eaten by buzzards or washed away by the rains—conditions which would be regarded as intolerable anywhere in the United States, where far less danger would result from them. It is with little surprise, then, that we learn of a death rate of nearly 70 per thousand per year.

In Colon, although the climate is thought worse, the state of affairs is somewhat better, because the Panama Railroad owns the land on which the town is built and keeps that part which it occupies scrupulously clean. Here, the foreign residents—consul, shipping agents, railway officers and the like—live directly upon the shores of the Caribbean and are faired by the grand constant northeast "trades." But the natives and Jamaican negroes live mostly in a swamp and on low ground without drainage and without running water, in the state of indescribable filth which is fatal, not only to themselves but even more so to those others who are reared in more temperate climates.

It is impossible to know the precise population of the Isthmus to day, but probably it does not exceed 75,000, and these consist in the order of numerical importance of: Jamaican negroes ("Cholas") (half-breed Spanish and Indians); Chinese, and pure whites, principally French and English speaking. Except for the whites, the manner of life is much like that already described in Panama and Colon, but embellished by less density of population and the easy access to water. In consequence, the death rate is probably lower and personal cleanliness at a much higher premium.

Upon the beginning of operations, however, in the construction of the canal, the present rural population will be trebled or quadrupled, and, lacking active preparations toward caring for them, the filth of Panama and Colon will be duplicated, with added dangers due to many thousands of unacclimated people, individuals among whom not only will be infected themselves but will serve as a means of infecting others.

Although this question of sanitation is a biological one at bottom, the conditions under which tropical diseases are bred and spread are thoroughly understood and their prevention has become a distinct branch of engineering. Hence, the solution of this problem as it relates to the Isthmus of Panama must rest with engineers, and the most competent sanitary engineers in the world are not too competent for the work. Expressed in the plainest terms, probably plenty of running water, naturally free of bacteria, and dry, well-ordered surroundings, are the simple necessities for a healthful life in this land of fevers. Other precautions follow, but with quantities of pure water and the abolition of breeding places for mosquitoes, the chief requirements will be met. Since, with a plentiful water-supply in every house, the disposal of waste becomes easy, where otherwise it is difficult or impossible in any healthful manner.

Of constant streams, there is no lack on the Isthmus, and the hilly nature of the whole country makes the construction and operation of septic tanks an easy matter, so that in proper hands this question resolves itself into one of time and money; whereas the former is of the first importance, if work is to be started under healthful conditions within a reasonable period.

The same statement applies to the city of Panama, where the grades also are favorable to quick drainage, and the presence of that greatest of all scavengers—the sea—even simplifies the matter. An estimate of the cost of bringing a sufficient supply of pure water to the city, reaches only the small sum of \$800,000. And then there remains for settlement only the question of paving and drainage, of which the first will nearly solve the second. Colon already has a partial supply of water, and to increase it indefinitely presents no difficulties, but to secure proper drainage, the town, which is now very flat, must be changed to a warped surface and this cannot be begun too soon, since it involves the condemnation of many structures and the placing of much material.

One of the greatest drawbacks to life on the Isthmus, the cause of most dissatisfaction and the root of most of the unhappiness, is the utter lack of "something to do"—somewhere to go. The outlook from the railway officers' compound is exquisitely beautiful, and perfectly monotonous. The sea laps the road and there it stops—physically and figuratively—since the sharks make swimming dangerous and the water is too shallow for comfortable bathing near shore. Yet the opportunity for making a pleasure ground of this spot is one seldom offered.

Bathing pools safe from sharks, for the use of the foreign population, might easily be constructed, and the coral with which the beach is covered furnishes an inexhaustible supply of road-making material. These two things—a place to bathe and a chance to walk, ride or drive—are a distinct misfortune in their absence from a place where life would not otherwise be unpleasant. They form, in the highest sense, an engineering problem of importance and an attention to it soon will tend as much toward the smoothness with which canal construction can proceed as many other matters which now fill the greater place in public regard. The city of Panama, too, stands in need of some effort along these lines, and also does the canal zone itself, but in Colon, the port of entry for most of the per-

sons and materials involved in this great project, the greatest and most immediate necessity lies.

Solomon Shattuck of Hollis claims to have the best teeth for a man of his years in New Hampshire, if not in New England. He is eighty-three years of age, and with the exception of four wisdom teeth, which were extracted several years ago, and one lost when a boy, he has all his teeth in perfect condition. Local dentists say his is the most remarkable case they ever knew of.

The African Review says: "In the Transvaal and Orange River colony, if the present rate of intermarriage between Boers and Boers is kept up, in twenty years the two races will be so wedded together as to be indistinguishable."

The life of an eyelash is from 100 to 150 days. It grows very slowly, but finger nails grow quite rapidly in comparison. If a person would live without breaking or cutting his nails for a lifetime they would attain the length of 75 inches.

The good results of administering potassium in certain forms of diabetes are affirmed by a French physician, Dr. Moses, who states that he has effected cures by this means.

A San Francisco woman who makes pots of butterflies finds that these insects have their likes and dislikes, and are really lovable things when you come to know them.

The St. Bartholomew's hospital in New York is so constructed that there are no internal corners to catch the dust. There are absolutely no projections or angles in the building above the basement.

John Hopkins has one professor to every four students, Yale one to every nine, and Columbia, Harvard and Pennsylvania one to every ten.

An order from South Africa for eighteen thousand eight-horse plows has been received by a plow manufacturer in the United States.

Egypt is threatened with a plague of locusts, and the government has called out the army of forced laborers to combat the pest.

WORKING A FRAUD.

A Typical Swindling Scheme as Carried on Through the Mail.

One of the most typical of the frauds carried out through the mails was one wherein the receiver of the circular was told that he was entitled to a prize which he had won from a magazine called the Mississippi Valley Planter, published by the Mississippi Valley Publishing company.

The real kernel was the statement that the recipient of the circular was entitled to a certain prize which would be shipped on receipt of the freight charges. In nearly every case the addressee had won premium No. 7, a "horse and Lily buggy and harness, valued at \$275." With equally remarkable uniformity the freight charges were placed at \$29.00.

Never was a bubble blown with less actual soap. There never had been such a concern as the Mississippi Valley Publishing company or such a publication as the Mississippi Valley Planter.

The fraud order intercepted 600 money orders and a number of registered letters. All these people, with the hundreds who had come before them, were reaching out after valuable prizes which they in the nature of things must have known they had never earned or even competed for. "He has mistaken me for some one else, but I'll take the horse and buggy just the same," must have been the thought which flashed through those 600 heads, and it is an unpleasant commentary on the wickedness of human nature. The prime swindler simply makes victims of men not unwilling to be his accomplices.—Leslie's Monthly Magazine.

"Now, my little girl, run back to your good mother and your Sunday school lesson," said the dramatist kindly. "The stage is not for such as you. Run along, my dear."

The little girl obeyed dutifully, but with no intent of accepting the dismissal as final. At the place where she was boarding was an actress who starred in the small towns in "East Lynne," and from her Annie Russell borrowed an elaborate stage gown with a long train which she plastered with jewelry, also borrowed. She put on high-heeled shoes and piled her hair on the top of her head. Thus arrayed she again applied to Mr. Gillette for the position. He talked with her without a suspicion that he had seen her before, and later he said to the manager:

"Well, I think that girl might do. Of course we can easily make her look younger, and some good fairy will have to teach her how to dress. But she is certainly the most intelligent looking applicant we have had."

And that is how Annie Russell secured the engagement that made her fame.—Everybody's Magazine.

Baron Rothschild's Fun.

Owen Wister, the novelist, was talking about puns. "I detest puns," he said, "but Fanny Kemble, who was my grandmother, used to tell one made by a certain Baron Rothschild that was good of its kind. The baron was dining out, and some one spoke of venison. 'I,' said the baron, 'never eats venison. I think it is not so cool ash mutton.' 'Oh, absurd!' some one exclaimed. 'If mutton is better than venison, why isn't it more expensive?' The baron laughed, overcome by the brilliancy of the pun that had just come to him. Then he said, and his dialect came in very handy, 'The reason why venison ish more expensive than mutton ish that the peoples always prefer vat ish deer to vat ish sheep.'

Military boundaries have almost stopped the growth of Paris.

900 DROPS**CASTORIA****For Infants and Children.****The Kind You Have Always Bought.****Bears the Signature of****Dr. H. H. Fletcher.****In Use****For Over****Thirty Years**

Historical and Genealogical.**Notes and Queries.**

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, should have a blank stamped envelope accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Room,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1904.

NOTES.**MATTHEW WEST**
HIS
DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES
WITH
NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

CONTINUED.

Joseph West (8) lived in East Jersey, Manasquan, on lands between those of Ephraim Allen and Richard Hartshorne, Feb. 8, 1702-3, confirmation to Joseph West, carpenter, for a tract of land in right of — Wilcott, Stephen West and Robert West, 150 acres of which in right of purchase from George Willocks (Wilcott), Feb. first past, between John Newman (formerly George Curles or Corlies), the road from the Falls of Shrewsbury, to Narumson (Rumson), Edmund L'Heira John West (brother of said Joseph), the Long Branch road and Lewis Morris (uncle to the husband of Joseph's aunt Joan). See R. J. Deed Liber C. p. 229.

Joseph West mid. Mary (Webley, dau Thomas and Audrey (West) Webley); and the Joseph who md. Deborah Slocum was his second cousin, Joseph West. This first Joseph md. May 12, 1692, and made his will May 4, 1714, mentioning wife Mary, sons Webley, Stephen and Joseph (born about 1690) and three daughters not by name. Land on east side of Laurel Bush, near Falls River, next Thomas Woodmansee, who was next William Hunt and Joseph Haverland, Ex. wife Mary and son Webley West. Witnesses, Edward Herdman, William Exeem, Bartholomew Woolley, Jacob Dennis. Proved Feb. 23, 1714. Inventory of personal estate taken Jan. 21, 1714, Amt. 100 pounds and 15 shillings, including books, negro boy, and six years service in negro girl, made by Richard Chambers William Leeds, Thomas Sutton: sworn to by Mary West, executrix, Feb. 23, 1714, but Feb. 24, 1714, Webley West of Shrewsbury, son of Joseph West refused to act as executor, leaving it ultimately to his mother.

To this author of Hance Family, in present issues of N. Y. Genl. Record, adds; Mary (Webley West's sister Catherine mid. Phillip Edwards and their brother John Webley was the father of Thomas, Ann, Catherine who md. 1749 Peter Slocum, and of Andrew Webley b. 1724, md. Joseph West (John and Jane Wing, Barthol., Matthew, they second cousins, marriage license 1740 Slocum Gen. gives a John Webley whose only dau. Mary b. 1734; d. 1808; md. Jonathan Slocum, (John and Susannah (Hunter) Slocum) and had Peter, Thomas who md. Ruth West, Elizabeth and Margaret Slocum. Jonathan d. 1788; b. 1731.

And from Friends' Records of Shrewsbury I give children of Philip Edwards and Catherine (Webley, Thomas, Walter and Mary (Morris) Webley) were: I. Elizabeth Edwards b. 26; 3; 1714. II. Abiah Edwards b. 14; 4; 1716; d. 26; 3; 1723.

III. Webley Edwards b. 29; 3; 1718. IV. Mary Edwards b. 3; 9; 1719.

V. Philip Edwards b. 28; 11; 1722; md. Margaret (West) William, Bartholomew, Matthew.

VI. Naomi Edwards b. 25; 6; 1728.

The father, Philip Edwards, son of Abijah or Abiah Edwards, who md. Naomi, and had Naomi who md. 12; 2; 1708, John Corlies, son of George and Exercise (Shattock) Corlies, whose brother George Curles md. Sarah West, widow of Silas Cooke, to be given in right place in family.

Joseph West was one of those to the number of 100 persons who "did traitorously seize ye Governor & ye Justices the Kings Attorney General & ye undersheriff & ye Clerk of ye Court & kept them close prisoners under guard from Tuesday ye 25th of March till ye Saturday following being ye 29th of ye same month 1701 and then released them", to stop proceedings against Moses Butterworth considered pirate belonging to Kidd's Crew. (Vol. II. p. 372, N. J. Archives).

Such forcible acts seem given indulgence in New Jersey, as record is, "At a Council held at Perth Amboy the 26th of November 1698, when Gov. Bass, John Rose, John Bishop, Samuel Dennis comprised the Board, the Governor informed them that yester day Capt. Mathews and Mr. Hungerford with about 60 men in arms did come from New York and by surprise forcibly entered the ship Hester and forcibly detained her, and forcibly do keep and retain Capt. Richard Wise Commander of the said ship and all the seamen and mariners, to her belonging, prisoners aboard the said ship, and have hurt and wounded several of the said mariners: His Honour the Governor doth desire the opinion and advice of this Board, whether he shall convene the country and forcibly retake the said ship, or forbear and suffer those people to do as they please."

At a subsequent meeting December the 12th the following was recorded: "It is the positive and unanimous opinion of this board, the Governor do not meddle or concern any further with the ship Hester any manner or way, in compliance with the Governor or Government of New York." (N. J. Archives Vol. II. p. 168.)

With the knowledge of the prevalent high-handedness of this and later date, the aggressiveness of this act of the above-mentioned 100 persons is much lessened in its lawlessness.

In 1701 the inhabitants of East Jersey petition to be taken under the government of the King, should the Proprietors not appoint a suitable person as Governor, signed by 120 inhabitants, those connected with this record were: Joseph West, George Allen, Wm. James and Benj. Lawrence, Peter Stout, James Grover, Thomas Potter, Remembrance Lippincott, Benj. Cooke, Joseph Parker, Thomas and Thom. Parker, Jr., Saml. Joseph, Thomas and John Clarke, Richd. Hartshorne, Olaiah Holmes, Benj. Borden, Eph-

riam Clarke, Robert Woolley, Moses Lippett, Joseph Lippincott, John Williams, Charles Tucker, Saml. Doty, Jeremiah Benét and William White.

To be continued.

QUERIES.

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4918. DYER—Who were the parents of John Dyer and wife Bathsheba of North Kingstown, R. I., about 1782? To what family of Dyers did he belong, and when was he born?—S. A.

4919. PHILLIPS. SIMMONS—Who were the ancestors of Constant Simmons and Lydia Phillips, of Digition, Mass., who were married April 12, 1739?—D. P.

4920. BENSON—Who was Consider Benson, of Plymouth or Middleboro, Mass., who married Elizabeth? Who were her ancestors? They had daughter Molly, born April 17, 1769, who married Jacob Shaw. Would like information concerning this Jacob Shaw.—D. P.

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Portsmouth.

Messrs. George Albro, George Anthony, Isaac Chase, Jr., and Roger Manchester have been camping in tents for a week at McCurries Point.

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The sum of \$50 was added to the Free Library fund by the performances of "The Pilgrim Fathers," a cantata given at the town hall, Friday evening of last week, under the efficient direction of Edward H. Macy. The leading characters were represented by Miss Carrie D. Anthony, Mrs. Lillian L. Brayton, Mr. E. H. Macy, Mr. W. F. Brattin, Mr. H. C. Healey, Mr. E. G. Macomber, with a chorus of 28, Mrs. Abby M. Slater, accompanist. Miss Abby M. Hicks, of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, vocal soloist, and Miss Josephine M. Anthony, violin soloist, gave a number of selections previous to the cantata and between the two acts. There was a very large and appreciative audience present. A somewhat peculiar accident occurred in connection with the production of "The Pilgrim Fathers," one of the electric cars, on which were a number of the townspersons who intended to attend the performance, was run at such high speed that just south of the town hall it split the switch. Mr. Eric F. Barker was thrown from the car so violently that his head and neck were injured quite seriously. Mrs. F. A. Field was injured in her side, and has since been under the care of a physician. Mrs. Francis P. Conway was hurt about her side and arm and had she not been near the bar would have been thrown out also.

Owing to the camp meeting no service was held in the Friends' Church last Sunday evening. Miss Delta Rees spoke, however, at the morning service. The facilities for reaching the camp meeting at Hedley's laue, via the new electric road, have been the means of an unusually large attendance. The grounds have been made both attractive and comfortable and have been leased for 18 years by the association. Sunday last, Major and Mrs. Williams, in the services, furnishing also instrumental and vocal music.

The Misses Bertha and Susan Chase will leave today (Saturday) for a short visit in New York.

The Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends met in Newport last week.

The Central Baptist Church of Tiverton gave its annual lawn party last week on the grounds of Mr. Odmond Potter. Various tents were erected about the lawn for the convenience and pleasure of the guests, supper being served under the largest. The date of the affair not being generally known, prevented many from coming who usually attend. Music and amusement were furnished by a band of colored singers who had been in the habit of singing at these gatherings in previous years.

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